

REPORT

DATE: February 5, 2004

TO: The Energy and Environment Committee (EEC)

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SUBJECT: S. 1555 (Boxer) California Wild Heritage Act

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S APPROVAL

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Support in Concept

SUMMARY:

S. 1555, introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-California), establishes the California Wild Heritage Act, which would designate 2.5 million acres and the free-flowing portions of 22 rivers as wilderness and wild and scenic respectively. Wilderness and wild and scenic designation restricts future commercial uses, but permits existing uses, including logging and mining, and permits many recreational uses consistent with natural resource management and preservation. S. 1555 is consistent with the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide's goals of Outdoor Recreation, Resource Protection and Resource Production. Concerns about military activities must be weighed against those policies, and in the balance, a support in concept position is merited given S. 1555's furtherance of adopted Regional Council policies.

BACKGROUND:

On August 1, 2003, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-California) introduced S. 1555, the California Wild Heritage Act of 2003, to designate more than 2.5 million acres of public lands as "wilderness" and the free-flowing portions of 22 rivers as "wild and scenic." The introduction of S. 1555 followed one year after Congress passed legislation authored by Senator Boxer to designate 56,000 acres of the Los Padres National Forest as wilderness. No statewide wilderness act has been passed for California since 1984.

According to her remarks to the Senate, Senator Boxer introduced S. 1555 to protect the natural beauty and treasures of California, for which the state is renowned, with the ultimate goal of preserving open space against urban encroachment. "As our population increases," stated Senator Boxer, "and California becomes home to almost 50 million people, these development pressures are only getting worse. If we fail to act now, there simply will not be any wild lands or wild rivers left to protect."

The State of California spans nearly 105 million acres, or almost 164,000 square miles. Of that total, Senator Boxer reported that 13%, or roughly 14 million acres, is protected as wilderness. To provide some context for that figure, a review of federal and state natural resources finds the US Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management manages 15 million acres, or nearly 15% of total state lands. The DOI National Park Service Index from 2001-2003 counts 8.4 million acres under the national park system, 2.5 million of which were reported as wilderness. The US Department of Agriculture's National Forest Service manages 20,000 acres of combined forestland and timberland in California. And lastly, the State of California holds another 1.3 million acres in the state parks system.

Judging from these few statistics, it is clear that substantial California acreage is preserved to varying degrees by federal and state statutes. Whether more public lands should be protected as wilderness is a matter of public policy influenced by a variety of concerns, including what "wilderness" means. According to federal law, the designations "wilderness" and "wild and scenic" determine the permissible

commercial and recreational uses for public land and rivers respectively. While currently permitted activities may continue, new logging, dams, construction, mining, and drilling are disallowed in wilderness or on wild and scenic rivers. Motorized vehicles and mountain biking are prohibited. Horseback riding, fishing, hiking, backpacking, rock climbing, cross country skiing and canoeing remain allowable uses of the land and rivers.

This protection of California's natural resources is supported by SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide in its Open Space and Conservation chapter. An adopted goal under Outdoor Recreation is to "Provide adequate land resources to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the present and future residents in the region and to promote tourism in the region." With the population of Southern California alone expected to grow 38% or 6 million people by 2030, existing recreational resources will undoubtedly face pressures from crowding and overuse. Meeting current demands for outdoor recreation is already a challenge for the federal and state park services. In 2002 alone, more than 33 million visitors spent nearly 16 million days in the national parks. California had the highest number of visitors of any state park system in the nation, with more than 85 million visitors yearly, an increase of more than 34% in four years. S. 1555 will add 2.5 million acres to those already protected for public outdoor recreation for the present and future residents envisioned in the Outdoor Recreation goal.

The Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide also lists Resource Protection as an adopted goal, stating "Develop well-managed viable ecosystems or known habitats of rare, threatened and endangered species, including wetlands." According to its supporters, S. 1555 will protect the known habitat of the bald eagle, the Sierra Nevada red fox, and spring run Chinook salmon, among others. Whatever protection S. 1555 could lend to the habitats of these and other rare, threatened and endangered species would merit SCAG's support according to the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide Resource Protection goal.

Moreover, S. 1555 appears to meet the Plan and Guide's goal of Resource Production, in that by permitting the continuation of existing mining, S. 1555 "maintains adequate viable resource production lands, particularly lands devoted to commercial agriculture and mining operations." Current logging, mining, and drilling may continue under S. 1555.

The Energy and Environment Committee has expressed reservations about S. 1555, nevertheless, due to its handling of military activities. Specifically, S. 1555 states, "Nothing in this Act shall preclude or restrict low level overflights of military aircraft and air vehicles, military rotary wing environmental training, testing and evaluation, the designation of new units of special use airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas designated by this Act." Information presented at the EEC will address this point in more detail and may decide the EEC's position on S. 1555.

The concerns about military operations, when weighed against the bill's furtherance of policies adopted by the Regional Council, do not appear to justify SCAG's opposition to S. 1555. Similarly, concerns about the statewide nature of S. 1555 and the appropriateness of some cities or counties supporting a bill that may affect another city or county in a manner inconsistent with that city or county's wishes must be weighed against the adopted policies of the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide's goal of open space preservation.

A support in concept position is recommended by staff to reflect SCAG's support of the spirit of S. 1555. A support if amendment position is recommended in the alternative to demonstrate support for open space preservation, while also reflecting a desire for additional fine-tuning of the bill.

SUPPORT:

Unknown, however, in her floor remarks, Senator Boxer stated, "Thousands of diverse organizations, businesses, and others see the importance of this legislation and have given it their support."

OPPOSE:

The League of California Cities Desert-Mountain Division

BILL STATUS:

S. 1555 has been referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

FISCAL IMPACT:

All work related to adopting the recommended staff action is contained within the adopted FY 03/04 budget and adopted 2004 SCAG Legislative Program and does not require the allocation of any additional financial resources.

CAE#94702



108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1555

To designate certain public lands as wilderness and certain rivers as wild and scenic rivers in the State of California, to designate Salmon Restoration Areas, to establish the Sacramento River National Conservation Area and Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 21), 2003

Mrs. BOXER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate certain public lands as wilderness and certain rivers as wild and scenic rivers in the State of California, to designate Salmon Restoration Areas, to establish the Sacramento River National Conservation Area and Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “California Wild Herit-
5 age Act of 2003”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds and declares that—

1 (1) the publicly owned lands and rivers of Cali-
2 fornia are a wildland resource of extraordinary value
3 for this and future generations;

4 (2) increasing pressure from California's rap-
5 idly growing population threatens to irrevocably
6 harm these remaining wild areas and wild rivers;

7 (3) statutory protection is needed for these
8 areas to ensure that they remain a part of our nat-
9 ural heritage and continue to be a source of solitude
10 and inspiration for all Americans;

11 (4) continuation of military activities, including
12 overflights, military rotary wing environmental train-
13 ing, military maneuvers, testing and evaluation, and
14 other activities without limit to frequency is not in-
15 compatible with the protection and proper manage-
16 ment of the wilderness and wild and scenic river re-
17 sources designated by this Act;

18 (5) wildfire management activities necessary to
19 protect public health and safety and private property
20 are fully allowable in wilderness areas and the Sec-
21 retary may take any measures deemed necessary to
22 control or prevent fires; and

23 (6) these lands shall be included in the National
24 Wilderness Preservation System and the National
25 Wild and Scenic Rivers System, in order to—

1 (A) preserve the unique wild and natural
2 features of these landscapes;

3 (B) protect a diverse array of ecosystems,
4 plants, animals, geologic structures and hydro-
5 logic features that represent the natural splen-
6 dor of California;

7 (C) protect and preserve historical and cul-
8 tural archaeological sites associated with an-
9 cient Indian cultures and the settlement of Cali-
10 fornia;

11 (D) protect and preserve areas that con-
12 tinue to be used by Indian tribes for spiritual,
13 cultural, or subsistence practices;

14 (E) protect watersheds, including those
15 that play an essential role in providing munic-
16 ipal and agricultural water and power supplies;

17 (F) provide opportunities for compatible
18 outdoor recreation, including horseback riding
19 on saddle and pack stock, hunting and fishing,
20 hiking and camping, whitewater rafting, trail
21 running, and excursions led by commercial out-
22 fitters;

23 (G) retain and enhance opportunities for
24 scientific research in pristine ecosystems; and

1 (H) promote the recovery of threatened
2 and endangered species, including salmon and
3 steelhead.

4 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WIL-**
5 **DERNESS AREAS TO BE AD-**
6 **MINISTERED BY THE BUREAU**
7 **OF LAND MANAGEMENT AND**
8 **UNITED STATES FOREST**
9 **SERVICE**

10 **SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.**

11 In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act,
12 the following public lands in the State of California are
13 hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as compo-
14 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

15 (1) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
16 est which comprise approximately 3,200 acres as
17 generally depicted on a map entitled “West Fork
18 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
19 which shall be known as the West Fork Wilderness.

20 (2) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
21 est which comprise approximately 7,680 acres as
22 generally depicted on a map entitled “Silver Moun-
23 tain Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
24 and which shall be known as the Silver Mountain
25 Wilderness.

1 (3) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
2 est which comprise approximately 56,320 acres as
3 generally depicted on a map entitled “Castaic Wil-
4 derness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
5 which shall be known as the Castaic Wilderness.

6 (4) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
7 est which comprise approximately 12,160 acres as
8 generally depicted on a map entitled “Magic Moun-
9 tain Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
10 and which shall be known as the Magic Mountain
11 Wilderness.

12 (5) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
13 est which comprise approximately 27,232 acres as
14 generally depicted on a map entitled “Pleasant View
15 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
16 which shall be known as the Pleasant View Wilder-
17 ness.

18 (6) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
19 est and the San Bernardino National Forest which
20 comprise approximately 12,896 acres as generally
21 depicted on a map entitled “Sheep Mountain Wilder-
22 ness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
23 and which are hereby incorporated in, and which
24 shall be deemed to be a part of the Sheep Mountain
25 Wilderness designated by Public Law 98–425.

1 (7) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
2 est which comprise approximately 14,720 acres as
3 generally depicted on a map entitled “Condor Peak
4 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
5 which shall be known as the Condor Peak Wilder-
6 ness.

7 (8) Certain lands in the Angeles National For-
8 est which comprise approximately 2,560 acres as
9 generally depicted on a map entitled “Santa Clarita
10 Canyons Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
11 2002, and which shall be known as the Santa
12 Clarita Canyons Wilderness.

13 (9) Certain lands in the Cleveland National
14 Forest which comprise approximately 24,488 acres
15 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Eagle Peak
16 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
17 which shall be known as the Eagle Peak Wilderness:
18 *Provided*, That this designation shall not preclude
19 entry into this area by horses or pack stock.

20 (10) Certain lands in the Cleveland National
21 Forest which comprise approximately 214 acres as
22 generally depicted on a map entitled “Pine Creek
23 Wilderness Additions—Proposed”, dated December
24 18, 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and

1 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Pine
2 Creek Wilderness designated by Public Law 98–425.

3 (11) Certain lands in the El Dorado and Hum-
4 boldt-Toiyabe National Forests which comprise ap-
5 proximately 22,360 acres as generally depicted on a
6 map entitled “Caples Creek Wilderness Area—Pro-
7 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
8 as the Caples Creek Wilderness.

9 (12) Certain lands in the El Dorado National
10 Forest and Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
11 which comprise approximately 19,380 acres as gen-
12 erally depicted on a map entitled “Meiss Meadows
13 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
14 which shall be known as the Meiss Meadows Wilder-
15 ness: *Provided*, That the designation shall not pre-
16 clude operation and maintenance of the existing his-
17 toric U.S. Forest Service Meiss Hut in the same
18 manner and degree in which operation and mainte-
19 nance of such cabin were occurring as of the date
20 of introduction of this Act.

21 (13) Certain lands in the Humboldt-Toiyabe
22 and Inyo National Forests which comprise approxi-
23 mately 79,360 acres as generally depicted on a map
24 entitled “Hoover Wilderness Area Additions—Pro-
25 posed”, dated May 2002, and which are hereby in-

1 incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a
2 part of the Hoover Wilderness as designated by Pub-
3 lic Law 88-577: *Provided, That—*

4 (A) the designation shall not preclude op-
5 eration and maintenance of the existing historic
6 Piute Cabin, located in the western portion of
7 the Hoover Wilderness Area Additions, in the
8 same manner and degree in which operation
9 and maintenance of such cabin were occurring
10 as of the date of introduction of this Act; and

11 (B) the designation is not intended to re-
12 strict the ongoing activities of the adjacent
13 United States Marine Corps Mountain Warfare
14 Training Center on lands under agreement with
15 the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

16 (14) Certain lands in the Inyo National Forest
17 which comprise approximately 14,800 acres as gen-
18 erally depicted on a map entitled “Owens River
19 Headwaters Additions to Ansel Adams Wilderness
20 Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are
21 hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed
22 to be a part of the Ansel Adams Wilderness as des-
23 ignated by Public Law 98-425.

24 (15) Certain lands in the Inyo National Forest
25 and the Bishop Field Office of the Bureau of Land

1 Management which comprise approximately 131,620
2 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “John
3 Muir Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated
4 May 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in,
5 and which shall be deemed to be a part of the John
6 Muir Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 88–
7 577 and 98–425.

8 (16) Certain lands in the Inyo National Forest
9 and the Bishop Field Office and Ridgecrest Field
10 Office of the Bureau of Land Management which
11 comprise approximately 297,000 acres as generally
12 depicted on a map entitled “White Mountains Wil-
13 derness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
14 which shall be known as the White Mountains Wil-
15 derness: *Provided*, That scientific research conducted
16 at the White Mountains Research Station Facilities
17 operated by the University of California shall be per-
18 mitted to continue.

19 (17) Certain lands in the Klamath National
20 Forest which comprise approximately 64,160 acres
21 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Marble
22 Mountain Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”,
23 dated May 2002, and which are hereby incorporated
24 in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the

1 Marble Mountain Wilderness as designated by Pub-
2 lic Laws 88–577 and 98–425.

3 (18) Certain lands in the Klamath National
4 Forest and Rogue River National Forest which com-
5 prise approximately 51,600 acres as generally de-
6 picted on a map entitled “Red Butte Wilderness
7 Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
8 which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be
9 deemed to be a part of the Red Butte Wilderness as
10 designated by Public Laws 98–425 and 98–328.

11 (19) Certain lands in the Klamath National
12 Forest which comprise approximately 19,360 acres
13 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Russian
14 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
15 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
16 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Russian
17 Wilderness as designated by Public Law 98–425.

18 (20) Certain lands in the Lassen National For-
19 est which comprise approximately 12,000 acres as
20 generally depicted on a map entitled “Heart Lake
21 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
22 which shall be known as the Heart Lake Wilderness.

23 (21) Certain lands in the Lassen National For-
24 est which comprise approximately 4,760 acres as
25 generally depicted on a map entitled “Wild Cattle

1 Mountain Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
2 2002, and which shall be known as the Wild Cattle
3 Mountain Wilderness.

4 (22) Certain lands in the Lassen National For-
5 est which comprise approximately 4,280 acres as
6 generally depicted on a map entitled “Caribou Wil-
7 derness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
8 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
9 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Caribou
10 Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 88–577
11 and 98–425.

12 (23) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
13 Forest which comprise approximately 11,500 acres
14 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Black
15 Mountain Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
16 2002, and which shall be known as the Black Moun-
17 tain Wilderness.

18 (24) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
19 Forest which comprise approximately 48,625 acres
20 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Dick Smith
21 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
22 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
23 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Dick
24 Smith Wilderness as designated by Public Law 98–
25 425.

1 (25) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
2 Forest which comprise approximately 3,550 acres as
3 generally depicted on a map entitled “Garcia Wilder-
4 ness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
5 and which are hereby incorporated in, and which
6 shall be deemed to be a part of the Garcia Wilder-
7 ness as designated by Public Law 102–301.

8 (26) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
9 Forest which comprise approximately 9,050 acres as
10 generally depicted on a map entitled “Machesna Wil-
11 derness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
12 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
13 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Machesna
14 Wilderness as designated by Public Law 98–425.

15 (27) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
16 Forest which comprise approximately 47,400 acres
17 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Matilija
18 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
19 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
20 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Matilija
21 Wilderness as designated by Public Law 102–301.

22 (28) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
23 Forest which comprise approximately 64,500 acres
24 as generally depicted on a map entitled “San Rafael
25 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May

1 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
2 which shall be deemed to be a part of the San
3 Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 90–
4 271, 98–425, and 102–301.

5 (29) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
6 Forest which comprise approximately 65,000 acres
7 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Chumash
8 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
9 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
10 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Chumash
11 Wilderness as designated by Public Law 102–301.

12 (30) Certain lands in the Los Padres National
13 Forest which comprise approximately 14,350 acres
14 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Sespe Wil-
15 derness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
16 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
17 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Sespe Wil-
18 derness as designated by Public Law 102–301.

19 (31) Certain lands in the Mendocino National
20 Forest which comprise approximately 23,800 acres
21 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Snow
22 Mountain Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”,
23 dated May 2002, and which are hereby incorporated
24 in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the

1 Snow Mountain Wilderness as designated by Public
2 Law 98–425.

3 (32) Certain lands in the Mendocino National
4 Forest which comprise approximately 10,160 acres
5 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Sanhedrin
6 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
7 which shall be known as the Sanhedrin Wilderness.

8 (33) Certain lands in the Mendocino National
9 Forest and the Arcata Field Office of the Bureau of
10 Land Management which comprise approximately
11 51,790 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
12 “Yuki Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
13 2002, and which shall be known as the Yuki Wilder-
14 ness.

15 (34) Certain lands in the Plumas National For-
16 est which comprise approximately 9,000 acres as
17 generally depicted on a map entitled “Feather Falls
18 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
19 which shall be known as the Feather Falls Wilder-
20 ness.

21 (35) Certain lands in the San Bernardino Na-
22 tional Forest which comprise approximately 7,040
23 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
24 “Cahuilla Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May

1 2002, and which shall be known as the Cahuilla Wil-
2 derness.

3 (36) Certain lands in the San Bernardino Na-
4 tional Forest which comprise approximately 8,320
5 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “South
6 Fork San Jacinto Wilderness Area—Proposed”,
7 dated May 2002, and which shall be known as the
8 South Fork San Jacinto Wilderness.

9 (37) Certain lands in the San Bernardino Na-
10 tional Forest which comprise approximately 8,064
11 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
12 “Cucamonga Wilderness Area Additions—Pro-
13 posed”, dated May 2002, and which are hereby in-
14 corporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a
15 part of the Cucamonga Wilderness as designated by
16 Public Laws 88–577 and 98–425.

17 (38) Certain lands in the San Bernardino Na-
18 tional Forest and the California Desert District of
19 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
20 approximately 17,920 acres as generally depicted on
21 a map entitled “San Gorgonio Wilderness Area Ad-
22 ditions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are
23 hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed
24 to be a part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness as des-

1 ignated by Public Laws 88–577, 98–425, and 103–
2 433.

3 (39) Certain lands in the San Bernardino Na-
4 tional Forest which comprise approximately 6,336
5 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
6 “Sugarloaf Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated
7 June 2003, and which shall be known as the
8 Sugarloaf Wilderness Area.

9 (40) Certain lands in the Sequoia National For-
10 est which comprise approximately 11,200 acres as
11 generally depicted on a map entitled “Domeland
12 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
13 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
14 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Domeland
15 Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 88–577,
16 98–425, and 103–433.

17 (41) Certain lands in the Sequoia National For-
18 est which comprise approximately 41,280 acres as
19 generally depicted on a map entitled “Golden Trout
20 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
21 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
22 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Golden
23 Trout Wilderness as designated by Public Law 95–
24 237.

1 (42) Certain lands in the Sequoia National For-
2 est and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau
3 of Land Management which comprise approximately
4 48,000 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
5 “Bright Star Wilderness Area Additions—Pro-
6 posed”, dated May 2002, and which are hereby in-
7 corporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a
8 part of the Bright Star Wilderness as designated by
9 Public Law 103-433.

10 (43) Certain lands in the Sierra National For-
11 est which comprise approximately 39,360 acres as
12 generally depicted on a map entitled “South Fork
13 Merced Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
14 2002, and which shall be known as the South Fork
15 Merced Wilderness.

16 (44) Certain lands in the Six Rivers National
17 Forest which comprise approximately 7,300 acres as
18 generally depicted on a map entitled “Mt. Lassen
19 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
20 which shall be known as the Mt. Lassen Wilderness.

21 (45) Certain lands in the Six Rivers National
22 Forest which comprise approximately 5,740 acres as
23 generally depicted on a map entitled “Mad River
24 Buttes Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May

1 2002, and which shall be known as the Mad River
2 Buttes Wilderness.

3 (46) Certain lands in the Six Rivers and Klam-
4 ath National Forests which comprise approximately
5 86,470 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
6 “Siskiyou Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”,
7 dated May 2002, and which are hereby incorporated
8 in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the
9 Siskiyou Wilderness as designated by Public Law
10 98–425.

11 (47) Certain lands in the Six Rivers,
12 Mendocino, and Shasta-Trinity National Forests and
13 the Redding and Arcata Field Offices of the Bureau
14 of Land Management which comprise approximately
15 40,550 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled
16 “Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness Area Addi-
17 tions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are
18 hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed
19 to be a part of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilder-
20 ness as designated by Public Laws 88–577 and 98–
21 425.

22 (48) Certain lands in the Six Rivers, Klamath,
23 and Shasta-Trinity National Forests which comprise
24 approximately 97,590 acres as generally depicted on
25 a map entitled “Trinity Alps Wilderness Area Addi-

1 tions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are
2 hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed
3 to be a part of the Trinity Alps Wilderness as des-
4 ignated by Public Law 98–425.

5 (49) Certain lands in the Six Rivers and Shas-
6 ta-Trinity National Forests which comprise approxi-
7 mately 12,750 acres as generally depicted on a map
8 entitled “Underwood Wilderness Area—Proposed”,
9 dated May 2002, and which shall be known as the
10 Underwood Wilderness.

11 (50) Certain lands in the Stanislaus National
12 Forest which comprise approximately 25,280 acres
13 as generally depicted on a map entitled “Emigrant
14 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
15 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
16 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Emigrant
17 Wilderness as designated by Public Laws 93–632
18 and 98–425.

19 (51) Certain lands in the Stanislaus and Hum-
20 boldt-Toiyabe National Forests which comprise ap-
21 proximately 35,200 acres as generally depicted on a
22 map entitled “Carson Iceberg Wilderness Area Addi-
23 tions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are
24 hereby incorporated in, and which shall be deemed

1 to be a part of the Carson Iceberg Wilderness as
2 designated by Public Law 98–425.

3 (52) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
4 est which comprise approximately 12,160 acres as
5 generally depicted on a map entitled “Black Oak
6 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
7 which shall be known as the Black Oak Wilderness:
8 *Provided*, That this designation shall not interfere
9 with the operation of the Western States Endurance
10 Run and the Western States Trail Ride (Tevis Cup)
11 in the same manner and degree in which these
12 events are operating as of the date of introduction
13 of this Act.

14 (53) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
15 est which comprise approximately 2,880 acres as
16 generally depicted on a map entitled “Duncan Can-
17 yon Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
18 and which shall be known as the Duncan Canyon
19 Wilderness: *Provided*, That this designation shall not
20 interfere with the operation of the Western States
21 Endurance Run and the Western States Trail Ride
22 (Tevis Cup) in the same manner and degree in
23 which these events are operating as of the date of
24 introduction of this Act.

1 (54) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
2 est which comprise approximately 20,480 acres as
3 generally depicted on a map entitled “North Fork
4 American Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
5 2002, and which shall be known as the North Fork
6 American Wilderness.

7 (55) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
8 est which comprise approximately 4,480 acres as
9 generally depicted on a map entitled “Granite Chief
10 Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
11 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
12 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Granite
13 Chief Wilderness as designated by Public Law 98–
14 425: *Provided*, That this designation shall not inter-
15 fere with the operation of the Western States En-
16 durance Run and the Western States Trail Ride
17 (Tevis Cup) in the same manner and degree in
18 which these events are operating as of the date of
19 introduction of this Act and pursuant to the April
20 13, 1988, determination of the Chief of the U.S.
21 Forest Service.

22 (56) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
23 est which comprise approximately 16,350 acres as
24 generally depicted on a map entitled “Castle Peak

1 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
2 which shall be known as the Castle Peak Wilderness.

3 (57) Certain lands in the Tahoe National For-
4 est which comprise approximately 17,280 acres as
5 generally depicted on a map entitled “Grouse Lakes
6 Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
7 which shall be known as the Grouse Lakes Wilder-
8 ness.

9 (58) Certain lands in the Bishop Field Office of
10 the Bureau of Land Management and the Inyo Na-
11 tional Forest which comprise approximately 17,920
12 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “Gran-
13 ite Mountain Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated
14 May 2002, and which shall be known as the Granite
15 Mountain Wilderness.

16 (59) Certain lands in the Bakersfield Field Of-
17 fice of the Bureau of Land Management which com-
18 prise approximately 24,680 acres as generally de-
19 picted on a map entitled “Caliente Mountain Wilder-
20 ness Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which
21 shall be known as the Caliente Mountain Wilderness.

22 (60) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
23 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
24 comprise approximately 6,508 acres as generally de-
25 picted on a map entitled “Carrizo Gorge Wilderness

1 Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and
2 which are hereby incorporated in, and which shall be
3 deemed to be a part of the Carrizo Gorge Wilderness
4 as designated by Public Law 103–433.

5 (61) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
6 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
7 comprise approximately 6,518 acres as generally de-
8 picted on a map entitled “Sawtooth Mountains Wil-
9 derness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May
10 2002, and which are hereby incorporated in, and
11 which shall be deemed to be a part of the Sawtooth
12 Mountains Wilderness as designated by Public Law
13 103–433.

14 (62) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
15 trict of the Bureau of Land Management and the
16 Cleveland National Forest which comprise approxi-
17 mately 7,604 acres as generally depicted on a map
18 entitled “Hauser Wilderness Area Additions—Pro-
19 posed”, dated May 2002, and which are hereby in-
20 corporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a
21 part of the Hauser Wilderness as designated by
22 Public Law 98–425.

23 (63) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
24 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
25 comprise approximately 1,920 acres as generally de-

1 picted on a map entitled “Bighorn Mountain Wilder-
2 ness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated May 2002,
3 and which are hereby incorporated in, and which
4 shall be deemed to be a part of the Bighorn Moun-
5 tain Wilderness as designated by Public Law 103–
6 433.

7 (64) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
8 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
9 comprise approximately 83,880 acres as generally
10 depicted on a map entitled “Avawatz Mountains Wil-
11 derness—Proposed”, dated June 2003, and which
12 shall be known as the Avawatz Mountains Wilder-
13 ness.

14 (65) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
15 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
16 comprise approximately 92,750 acres as generally
17 depicted on a map entitled “Cady Mountains Wilder-
18 ness—Proposed”, dated June 2003, and which shall
19 be known as the Cady Mountains Wilderness.

20 (66) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
21 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
22 comprise approximately 82,880 acres as generally
23 depicted on a map entitled “Soda Mountains Wilder-
24 ness—Proposed”, dated June 2002, and which shall
25 be known as the Soda Mountains Wilderness.

1 (67) Certain lands in the California Desert Dis-
2 trict of the Bureau of Land Management which
3 comprise approximately 41,400 acres as generally
4 depicted on a map entitled “Kingston Range Wilder-
5 ness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated June 2003,
6 and which are hereby incorporated in, and which
7 shall be deemed to be a part of the Kingston Range
8 Wilderness as designated by Public Law 103–433.

9 (68) Certain lands in the Alturas Field Office
10 of the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
11 approximately 6,600 acres as generally depicted on
12 a map entitled “Pit River Wilderness Area—Pro-
13 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
14 as the Pit River Wilderness.

15 (69) Certain lands in the Ukiah Field Office of
16 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
17 approximately 45,434 acres as generally depicted on
18 a map entitled “Cache Creek Wilderness Area—Pro-
19 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
20 as the Cache Creek Wilderness.

21 (70) Certain lands in the Ukiah Field Office of
22 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
23 approximately 10,880 acres as generally depicted on
24 a map entitled “Blue Ridge Wilderness Area—Pro-

1 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
2 as the Blue Ridge Wilderness.

3 (71) Certain lands in the Ukiah Field Office of
4 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
5 approximately 8,100 acres as generally depicted on
6 a map entitled “Berryessa Peak Wilderness Area—
7 Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be
8 known as the Berryessa Peak Wilderness.

9 (72) Certain lands in the Ukiah Field Office of
10 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
11 approximately 5,880 acres as generally depicted on
12 a map entitled “Cedar Roughs Wilderness Area—
13 Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be
14 known as the Cedar Roughs Wilderness.

15 (73) Certain lands in the Arcata Field Office of
16 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
17 approximately 41,614 acres as generally depicted on
18 a map entitled “King Range Wilderness Area—Pro-
19 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
20 as the King Range Wilderness: *Provided*, That in
21 case of conflict between the provisions of this Act
22 and the provisions of the existing King Range Na-
23 tional Conservation Area, established by Public Law
24 91–476, the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

1 (74) Certain lands in the Arcata Field Office of
2 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
3 approximately 14,000 acres as generally depicted on
4 a map entitled “South Fork Eel Wilderness Area—
5 Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be
6 known as the South Fork Eel Wilderness.

7 **SEC. 102. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.**

8 (a) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights,
9 the wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be ad-
10 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Sec-
11 retary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the “Sec-
12 retary”), whichever has administrative jurisdiction over
13 the area, in accordance with the provisions of the Wilder-
14 ness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilder-
15 ness, except that any reference in such provisions to the
16 effective date of the Wilderness Act (or any similar ref-
17 erence) shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of
18 enactment of this Act.

19 (b) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—As soon as
20 practicable, but no later than 3 years after enactment of
21 this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal descrip-
22 tion of each wilderness area designated in this title with
23 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
24 United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of
25 the United States House of Representatives. Such map

1 and description shall have the same force and effect as
2 if included in this title, except that the correction of cler-
3 ical and typographical errors in such legal description may
4 be made. Copies of such map and legal description shall
5 be on file and available for public inspection in the Office
6 of the Secretary with jurisdiction over the relevant wilder-
7 ness areas.

8 (c) WILDERNESS CHARACTER.—As provided in sec-
9 tion 4(b) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary admin-
10 istering any area designated as wilderness in this Act shall
11 be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of
12 the area. All activities in the areas designated by this Act
13 shall be subject to regulations the Secretary deems nec-
14 essary to fulfill the provisions of this Act.

15 (d) FIRE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary
16 may take such measures in the wilderness areas des-
17 igned by this Act as necessary in the control and preven-
18 tion of fire, insects, and diseases, as provided in section
19 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act and in accordance with the
20 guidelines contained in the Report of the Committee on
21 Interior and Insular Affairs (H. Report 98–40) to accom-
22 pany the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law
23 98–425). Where a wilderness area is adjacent to or is in
24 close proximity to inhabited areas, the Secretary may take
25 appropriate measures to control and prevent fire through

1 Federal, State, and/or local agencies and jurisdictions.
2 Such measures may include the use of mechanized and
3 motorized equipment for fire suppression, including air-
4 craft and fire retardant drops where necessary to protect
5 public health and safety and/or residential or commercial
6 structures. Within 1 year after the date of enactment of
7 this Act, the Secretary shall review existing policy to en-
8 sure that authorized approval procedures for any such
9 measures permit a timely and efficient response in case
10 of fires requiring suppression activities in the wilderness
11 areas designated by this Act. In areas where a wilderness
12 area is near an inhabited area, the Secretary shall consider
13 delegating the authority to approve such fire suppression
14 measures to the Forest Supervisor, or the Bureau of Land
15 Management District Manager or field manager, where
16 fire hazard and risk are extreme. The Secretary may also
17 review, and where appropriate, delegate by written agree-
18 ment primary fire fighting authority and related public
19 safety activities to an appropriate State or local agency.
20 (e) ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.—The Secretary
21 shall provide adequate access to nonfederally owned land
22 or interests in land within the boundaries of the wilderness
23 areas designated by this Act which will provide the owner
24 of such land or interest the reasonable use and enjoyment
25 thereof.

1 (f) MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Nothing
2 in this Act shall enlarge or diminish the private property
3 rights of non-Federal landowners with property within the
4 boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by this Act.

5 (g) HYDROLOGIC, METEROLOGIC, CLIMATOLOGICAL
6 DEVICES, FACILITIES, AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT.—
7 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the in-
8 stallation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or
9 climatological devices or facilities and communication
10 equipment associated with such devices, or any combina-
11 tion of the foregoing, or limited motorized access to such
12 facilities when non-motorized access means are not reason-
13 ably available or when time is of the essence, where such
14 facilities or access are essential to flood warning, flood
15 control, water supply forecasting, or reservoir operation
16 purposes. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to pre-
17 clude or restrict the use of utility helicopters for inspection
18 or surveillance of utility facilities in the vicinity of wilder-
19 ness areas designated by this Act.

20 (h) MILITARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this Act shall
21 preclude or restrict low level overflights of military aircraft
22 and air vehicles, military rotary wing environmental train-
23 ing, testing and evaluation, the designation of new units
24 of special use airspace, or the use or establishment of mili-

1 tary flight training routes over wilderness areas des-
2 ignated by this Act.

3 (i) HORSES.—Nothing in this Act shall preclude
4 horseback riding, or the entry of recreational saddle or
5 pack stock into wilderness areas designated by this Act.

6 (j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock and
7 maintenance of previously existing facilities which are di-
8 rectly related to permitted livestock grazing activities in
9 wilderness areas designated by this Act, where established
10 prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be per-
11 mitted to continue as provided in section 4(d)(4) of the
12 Wilderness Act and section 108 of Public Law 96–560.

13 (k) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this Act shall
14 affect hunting and fishing, under applicable Federal and
15 State laws and regulations, within the boundaries of wil-
16 derness areas designated by this Act. Nothing in this Act
17 shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or respon-
18 sibilities of the State of California with respect to wildlife
19 and fish on the public lands in that State as provided in
20 section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act.

21 (l) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the
22 purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act manage-
23 ment activities to maintain or restore fish and wildlife pop-
24 ulations and the habitats to support such populations may
25 be carried out within wilderness areas designated by this

1 Act, where consistent with relevant wilderness manage-
2 ment plans, in accordance with appropriate policies and
3 guidelines.

4 (m) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in
5 this Act shall be construed as precluding or otherwise af-
6 fecting border operations, or other law enforcement activi-
7 ties by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the
8 Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States
9 Customs Service, or other Federal, State and local law en-
10 forcement agencies within wilderness areas designated by
11 these titles.

12 (n) NATIVE AMERICAN USES AND INTERESTS.—In
13 recognition of the past use of wilderness areas designated
14 under this Act by Indian people for traditional cultural
15 and religious purposes, the Secretary shall ensure access
16 to such wilderness areas by Indian people for such tradi-
17 tional cultural and religious purposes. In implementing
18 this section, the Secretary, upon the request of an Indian
19 tribe or Indian religious community, shall temporarily
20 close to the general public use of 1 or more specific por-
21 tions of the wilderness area in order to protect the privacy
22 of traditional cultural and religious activities in such areas
23 by Indian people. Any such closure shall be made to affect
24 the smallest practicable area for the minimum period nec-
25 essary for such purposes. Such access shall be consistent

1 with the purpose and intent of Public Law 95–341 (42
2 U.S.C. 1996) commonly referred to as the “American In-
3 dian Religious Freedom Act”, and the Wilderness Act (78
4 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131).

5 (o) COMMERCIAL OUTFITTERS.—Commercial outfit-
6 ters may use the wilderness areas designated by this Act
7 consistent with this Act and section 4(d)(5) of the Wilder-
8 ness Act.

9 (p) NO BUFFER ZONES.—Congress does not intend
10 for the designation of wilderness areas in the State of Cali-
11 fornia pursuant to this Act to lead to the creation of pro-
12 tective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilder-
13 ness areas. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses
14 can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall
15 not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the
16 boundary of the wilderness area.

17 (q) WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS.—Nothing in this
18 Act shall preclude relicensing of, assistance to, or oper-
19 ation and maintenance of, developments below or above
20 a wilderness area or on any stream tributary thereto which
21 will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the ex-
22 isting wilderness, scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife
23 values present in the area as of the date of enactment
24 of this Act.

1 **SEC. 103. DESIGNATION OF SALMON RESTORATION AREAS.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds and declares that—

3 (1) once magnificent salmon and steelhead runs
4 throughout the State of California have generally ex-
5perienced severe declines resulting in the listing of
6 these runs as threatened and endangered under both
7 Federal and State law;

8 (2) economically important commercial, rec-
9reational, and Tribal salmon and steelhead fisheries
10 have collapsed in many parts of the State leading to
11 economic crises for many fishing-dependent commu-
12nities;

13 (3) salmon and steelhead are essential to the
14 spiritual and cultural practices of many Indian
15 tribes in California and these Indian tribes have suf-
16fered as a result of the decline in salmon and
17 steelhead runs throughout the State;

18 (4) habitat protection is an essential component
19 in the recovery of endangered salmon and steelhead
20 to sustainable, harvestable levels; and

21 (5) certain pristine areas in the State warrant
22 special protection because they offer vital, irreplace-
23able habitat for salmon and steelhead.

24 (b) SALMON RESTORATION AREAS.—The following
25 public lands in the State of California are hereby des-
26ignated Salmon Restoration Areas:

1 (1) Certain lands in the Shasta-Trinity Na-
2 tional Forest which comprise approximately 24,267
3 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “Chin-
4 quapin Salmon Restoration Area—Proposed”, dated
5 May 2002, and which shall be known as the Chin-
6 quapin Salmon Restoration Area.

7 (2) Certain lands in the Shasta-Trinity Na-
8 tional Forest which comprise approximately 28,400
9 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “Patti-
10 son Salmon Restoration Area—Proposed”, dated
11 May 2002, and which shall be known as the Pattison
12 Salmon Restoration Area.

13 (3) Certain lands in the Shasta-Trinity Na-
14 tional Forest which comprise approximately 22,000
15 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “South
16 Fork Trinity Salmon Restoration Area—Proposed”,
17 dated May 2002, and which shall be known as the
18 South Fork Trinity Salmon Restoration Area.

19 (c) MANAGEMENT.—The Salmon Restoration Areas
20 shall be reviewed by the Secretary as to their suitability
21 for designation as wilderness. Until Congress acts on the
22 suitability of these areas for wilderness, the Salmon Res-
23 toration Areas shall be managed to promote the restora-
24 tion of self-sustaining salmon and steelhead populations.
25 The Secretary shall submit the report and findings to the

1 President, and the President shall submit a recommenda-
2 tion to the United States Senate and United States House
3 of Representatives no later than 3 years from the date
4 of enactment of this Act. Subject to valid existing rights,
5 the Salmon Restoration Areas designated by this section
6 shall be administered by the Secretary so as to maintain
7 their presently existing wilderness character and potential
8 for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
9 tem. The use of mechanized transport or motorized equip-
10 ment shall be based on the selection of the minimum tool
11 or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the
12 purpose of maximum salmon habitat protection with the
13 least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character
14 and resources.

15 **SEC. 104. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.**

16 (a) In furtherance of the provisions of the Wilderness
17 Act, the following public lands in the State of California
18 are designated wilderness study areas and shall be re-
19 viewed by the Secretary as to their suitability for preserva-
20 tion as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit the report
21 and findings to the President, and the President shall sub-
22 mit a recommendation to the United States Senate and
23 United States House of Representatives no later than 3
24 years from the date of enactment of this Act:

1 (1) Certain lands in the Shasta-Trinity Na-
2 tional Forest which comprise approximately 35,000
3 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “Gi-
4 rard Ridge Wilderness Study Area—Proposed”,
5 dated May 2002, and which shall be known as the
6 Girard Ridge Wilderness Study Area.

7 (2) Certain lands in the Lassen National Forest
8 which comprise approximately 48,000 acres as gen-
9 erally depicted on a map entitled “Ishi Wilderness
10 Additions Wilderness Study Area—Proposed”, dated
11 May 2002, and which shall be known as the Ishi Ad-
12 ditions Wilderness Study Area.

13 (b) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness
14 study areas designated by this section shall be adminis-
15 tered by the Secretary so as to maintain their presently
16 existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion
17 in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

18 **SEC. 105. DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS**
19 **AREAS.**

20 (a) In furtherance of the provisions of the Wilderness
21 Act, the following public lands in the State of California
22 are designated potential wilderness areas:

23 (1) Certain lands in the Arcata Field Office of
24 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
25 approximately 8,000 acres as generally depicted on

1 a map entitled “Elkhorn Ridge Potential Wilderness
2 Area—Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which shall
3 be known as the Elkhorn Ridge Potential Wilderness
4 Area.

5 (2) Certain lands in the Ukiah Field Office of
6 the Bureau of Land Management which comprise
7 approximately 8,566 acres as generally depicted on
8 a map entitled “Payne Ranch Potential Wilderness
9 Addition to Cache Creek Wilderness Area—Pro-
10 posed”, dated May 2002, and which shall be known
11 as the Payne Ranch Proposed Wilderness Addition
12 to the Cache Creek Wilderness Area as designated
13 by this Act.

14 (b) Subject to valid existing rights, the potential wil-
15 derness areas designated by this Act shall be administered
16 by the Secretary as wilderness except as provided for in
17 subsection (c) until such time as said lands are designated
18 as wilderness.

19 (c) ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION.—For purposes of ec-
20 ological restoration, including the elimination of non-na-
21 tive species, road removal, repair of skid tracks, and other
22 actions necessary to restore the natural ecosystems in
23 these areas, the Secretary may use motorized equipment
24 and mechanized transport until such time as the potential
25 wilderness areas are designated as wilderness.

1 (d) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—Upon removal of
 2 conditions incompatible with the Wilderness Act and pub-
 3 lication by the Secretary in the Federal Register of notice
 4 of such removal or 5 years after the date of enactment
 5 of this Act, whichever comes first, the potential wilderness
 6 areas designated by this Act shall be designated wilder-
 7 ness.

8 (e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 9 are authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 annually for
 10 5 years to the Secretary to carry out the ecological restora-
 11 tion purposes in subsection (c).

12 **TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF WIL-**
 13 **DERNESS AREAS TO BE MAN-**
 14 **AGED BY THE NATIONAL**
 15 **PARK SERVICE**

16 **SEC. 201. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.**

17 In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act,
 18 the following public lands in the State of California are
 19 hereby designated as wilderness, and therefore, as compo-
 20 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

21 (1) Certain lands in Joshua Tree National Park
 22 which comprise approximately 36,672 acres as gen-
 23 erally depicted on a map entitled “Joshua Tree Na-
 24 tional Park Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”,
 25 dated May 2002, and which are hereby incorporated

1 in, and which shall be deemed to be a part of the
2 Joshua Tree National Park Wilderness as des-
3 ignated by Public Laws 94–567 and 103–433.

4 (2) Certain lands in Lassen Volcanic National
5 Park which comprise approximately 26,366 acres as
6 generally depicted on a map entitled “Lassen Vol-
7 canic National Park Wilderness Area Additions—
8 Proposed”, dated May 2002, and which are hereby
9 incorporated in, and which shall be deemed to be a
10 part of the Lassen Volcanic National Park Wilder-
11 ness as designated by Public Law 92–510.

12 (3) Certain lands in Sequoia-Kings Canyon Na-
13 tional Park which comprise approximately 68,480
14 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled “Min-
15 eral King Wilderness Area—Proposed”, dated May
16 2002, and which shall be known as the John Krebs
17 Wilderness: *Provided, That—*

18 (A) the designation shall not preclude op-
19 eration and maintenance of the existing
20 Hockett Meadow Cabin and Quinn Patrol Cabin
21 in the same manner and degree in which oper-
22 ation and maintenance of such cabins were oc-
23 curring as of the date of enactment of this Act;
24 and

1 (B) nothing in this Act shall be construed
2 to prohibit the periodic maintenance, as pres-
3 ently permitted by the National Park Service,
4 of the small check dams on Lower Franklin,
5 Crystal, Upper Monarch and Eagle Lakes.

6 (4) Lands transferred to Death Valley National
7 Park in section 203 of this Act and additional lands
8 in Death Valley National Park, which together com-
9 prise approximately 57,680 acres as generally de-
10 picted on a map entitled “Death Valley National
11 Park Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed”, dated
12 June 2003, and which are hereby incorporated in,
13 and which shall be deemed to be a part of the Death
14 Valley National Park Wilderness as designated by
15 Public Law 103–433.

16 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.**

17 (a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights,
18 the wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be ad-
19 ministered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance
20 with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas
21 designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any ref-
22 erence in such provisions to the effective date of the Wil-
23 derness Act (or any similar reference) shall be deemed to
24 be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

1 (b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as
2 practicable, but no later than 3 years after enactment of
3 this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal descrip-
4 tion of each wilderness area designated in this title with
5 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
6 Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of
7 Representatives. Such map and description shall have the
8 same force and effect as if included in this title, except
9 that the correction of clerical and typographical errors in
10 such legal description may be made. Copies of such map
11 and legal description shall be on file and available for pub-
12 lic inspection in the Office of the Secretary with jurisdic-
13 tion over the relevant wilderness areas.

14 (c) WILDERNESS CHARACTER.—As provided in sec-
15 tion 4(b) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary admin-
16 istering any area designated as wilderness in this Act shall
17 be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of
18 the area. All activities in the areas designated by this Act
19 shall be subject to regulations the Secretary deems nec-
20 essary to fulfill the provisions of this Act.

21 **SEC. 203. DEATH VALLEY BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**

22 (a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.— The boundary of
23 Death Valley National Park (hereinafter referred to in
24 this section as the “park”) is revised to include the lands
25 designated as the Boundary Adjustment Area as shown

1 on the map entitled “Boundary Adjustment Map”, dated
2 June 2003.

3 (b) TRANSFER AND ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS.—
4 The Secretary shall transfer the lands under the jurisdic-
5 tion of the Bureau of Land Management within the
6 Boundary Adjustment Area to the administrative jurisdic-
7 tion of the National Park Service. The Secretary shall ad-
8 minister the lands transferred under this section as part
9 of the park in accordance with applicable laws and regula-
10 tions.

11 (c) MILITARY OPERATIONS AT FORT IRWIN.—Noth-
12 ing in this section shall be construed as altering any au-
13 thority of the Secretary of the Army to conduct military
14 operations at Fort Irwin and the National Training Center
15 that are authorized in any other provision of law.

16 **TITLE III—WILD AND SCENIC** 17 **RIVER DESIGNATIONS**

18 **SEC. 301. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.**

19 (a) In order to preserve and protect for present and
20 future generations the outstanding scenic, natural, wild-
21 life, fishery, recreational, scientific, historic, and ecological
22 values of the following rivers in the State of California
23 Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C.
24 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new para-
25 graphs at the end:

1 “() BLACK BUTTE RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The
2 2 miles of Black Butte River from the confluence of
3 Estell and Sheep Creeks to Spanish Creek con-
4 fluence, as a scenic river. The 18.5 miles of Black
5 Butte River from Spanish Creek confluence to
6 Jumpoff Creek confluence, as a wild river. The 3.5
7 miles of Black Butte River from Jumpoff Creek con-
8 fluence to confluence with Middle Eel River, as a
9 scenic river. The 5 miles of Cold Creek from
10 Plaskett Creek confluence to confluence with Black
11 Butte River, as a wild river: *Provided*, That within
12 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, the
13 Secretary shall prepare a fire management plan and
14 a report on the cultural and historic resources within
15 the river designations in this subparagraph and sub-
16 mit the report to Congress and provide a copy to the
17 Mendocino County board of supervisors.

18 “() BUCKHORN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The
19 4.25 miles of Buckhorn Creek from the source to
20 Lower Buckhorn Campground, as a wild river. The
21 .25 miles of Buckhorn Creek from Lower Buckhorn
22 Campground to the confluence with Indian Creek, as
23 a scenic river.

24 “() CEDAR CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 4 mile
25 segment from Inaja Reservation boundary to 0.125

1 miles upstream of Cedar Creek Road crossing, as a
 2 wild river. The 0.25 miles from 0.125 miles up-
 3 stream of Cedar Creek Road crossing to 0.125 miles
 4 downstream of Cedar Creek Road crossing, as a sce-
 5 nic river. The 1.75 miles from 0.125 miles down-
 6 stream of Cedar Creek Road to the private property
 7 boundary in sec. 1, T. 14 S., R. 2 E., at Cedar
 8 Creek Falls, as a wild river.

9 “() CLAVEY RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 5 mile
 10 segment of the Lily Creek tributary from the Emi-
 11 grant Wilderness boundary to a point 0.1 mile down-
 12 stream of an unnamed tributary at the lower end of
 13 Coffin Hollow, as a wild river. The 2 mile segment
 14 of the Lily Creek tributary from a point 0.1 mile
 15 downstream of an unnamed tributary at the lower
 16 end of Coffin Hollow to its confluence with Bell
 17 Creek, as a scenic river. The 6 mile segment of the
 18 Bell Creek tributary from the Emigrant Wilderness
 19 boundary to its confluence with Lily Creek, as a wild
 20 river, except the 1.0 mile segment beginning a point
 21 500 feet upstream from the Crabtree trail bridge
 22 shall be administered as a scenic river. The 10.4
 23 mile segment of the Clavey River from the con-
 24 fluence of Bell Creek with Lily Creek to a point
 25 where the eastern boundary of the river corridor

1 intersects with the Mi-Wok and Groveland Ranger
2 districts boundary, as a scenic river. The 3.2 mile
3 segment of the Clavey River from the Mi-Wok and
4 Groveland Ranger districts boundary to 0.25 mile
5 upstream of the Cottonwood Road, (Forest Route
6 14) crossing, as a wild river. The 1.75 mile segment
7 of the Clavey River from 0.25 mile upstream of the
8 Cottonwood Road to 1.5 mile below it, as a scenic
9 river. The 6.6 mile segment of the Clavey River from
10 1.5 mile downstream of the Cottonwood Road to
11 0.25 mile upstream of Forest Road 1 N. 01, as wild
12 river. The 2 mile segment of the Clavey River from
13 0.25 mile above Forest Road 1 N. 01, crossing to
14 1.75 miles downstream, as a scenic river. The 7.0
15 mile segment of the Clavey River from 1.75 miles
16 downstream from the Forest Road 1 N. 01 crossing
17 to the confluence with the Tuolumne River, as a wild
18 river. The 2 mile segment of the Bourland Creek
19 tributary from its origin to the western boundary of
20 Bourland Research Natural Area, as a wild river.
21 The 10.3 mile segment of the Bourland Creek tribu-
22 tary from the western boundary of Bourland Re-
23 search Natural Area to its confluence with Reynolds
24 Creek, as a recreational river.

1 “() COTTONWOOD CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The
 2 18.1 miles from spring source in sec. 27, T. 4 S.,
 3 R. 34 E., to the confluence with unnamed tributary
 4 directly east of Peak 6887T near the center of sec.
 5 2, T. 6 S., R. 36 E., as a wild river. The 3.8 miles
 6 from the unnamed tributary confluence near the
 7 center of sec. 2, T. 6 S., R. 36 E., to the northern
 8 boundary of sec. 5, T. 6 S., R. 37 E., as a scenic
 9 river.

10 “() DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 6.5
 11 mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the
 12 Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., to
 13 0.25 miles upstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing,
 14 as a wild river. The 2.5 mile segment from 0.25
 15 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to
 16 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2 W. 01 crossing,
 17 as a wild river. The 10 mile segment from 0.25
 18 miles downstream of the Trail 2 W. 01 crossing to
 19 the upper limit of the Mojave dam flood zone in sec.
 20 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., as a wild river. The 3.5 mile
 21 segment of the Holcomb Creek tributary from 0.25
 22 miles downstream of Holcomb crossing (Trail 2 W.
 23 08/2 W. 03), as a wild river.

24 “() DINKEY CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 3
 25 miles from First Dinkey Lake to 0.25 miles up-

1 stream of Road 9 S. 62 crossing, as a wild river.
 2 The 0.5 miles from 0.25 miles upstream of Road 9
 3 S. 62 crossing to 0.25 miles downstream of crossing,
 4 as a scenic river. The 7 miles from 0.25 miles down-
 5 stream of Road 9 S. 62 crossing to confluence with
 6 Rock Creek, as a wild river. The 4.5 miles from
 7 Rock Creek confluence to the confluence with Laurel
 8 Creek, as a recreation river. The 4.5 miles from
 9 Laurel Creek confluence to 0.25 miles upstream of
 10 Ross Crossing (Road 10 S. 24), as a wild river. The
 11 1 mile from 0.25 miles upstream of Ross Crossing
 12 to 0.75 miles downstream of Ross Crossing, as a
 13 scenic river. The 5.25 miles from 0.75 miles down-
 14 stream of Ross Crossing to 2 miles upstream of
 15 North Fork Kings confluence, as a wild river. The
 16 2 miles upstream of North Fork Kings confluence to
 17 North Fork Kings confluence, as a recreational
 18 river.

19 “() DOWNIE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, CALI-
 20 FORNIA.—The 2 miles of the West Downie River
 21 from the northern boundary of sec. 27, T. 21 N., R.
 22 10 E., to Rattlesnake Creek confluence, as a wild
 23 river. The 3 miles of Rattlesnake Creek from the
 24 source in sec. 24, T. 21 N., R. 10 E., to West
 25 Branch confluence, as a wild river. The 3 miles of

1 Downie River from the confluence of West Branch
2 and Rattlesnake Creek to the confluence with Grant
3 Ravine, as a wild river. The 1.75 miles of Downie
4 River from Grant Ravine confluence to the con-
5 fluence with Lavezzola Creek, as a recreational river.
6 The 2 miles of Red Oak Canyon from the source in
7 sec. 18, T. 21 N., R. 11 E., to 0.5 miles upstream
8 of confluence with Empire Creek, as a wild river.
9 The 0.5 miles of Red Oak Canyon from 0.5 miles
10 upstream of Empire Creek confluence to Empire
11 Creek confluence, as a scenic river. The 2 miles of
12 Empire Creek from the source in sec. 17, T. 12 N.,
13 R. 11 E., to 0.5 miles upstream of confluence with
14 Red Oak Canyon, as a wild river. The 4.5 miles of
15 Empire Creek from 0.5 miles upstream of Red Oak
16 Canyon confluence to confluence with Lavezzola
17 Creek, as a scenic river. The 1.5 miles of Sunnyside
18 Creek from the confluence of Sunnyside Creek and
19 unnamed tributary in sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 11 E., to
20 Spencer Creek confluence, as a wild river. The 1.5
21 miles of Spencer Creek from Lower Spencer Lake to
22 confluence with Sunnyside Creek, as a wild river.
23 The 5 miles of Lavezzola Creek, from the confluence
24 of Sunnyside and Spencer Creeks to unnamed tribu-
25 tary in sec. 33, T. 21 N., R. 11 E., as a wild river.

1 The 7 miles of Lavezzola Creek, from the confluence
 2 with unnamed tributary in sec. 33 to Downie River
 3 confluence, as a scenic river. The 3.5 miles of Pauley
 4 Creek from Hawley and Snake Lakes to the south-
 5 ern boundary of sec. 26, T. 21 N., R. 11 E., as
 6 a scenic river. The 7.5 miles of Pauley Creek from
 7 sec. 26 to the western boundary of sec. 18, T. 20
 8 N., R. 11 E., as a wild river. The 4 miles of Pauley
 9 Creek from sec. 18 to confluence with Downie River,
 10 as a scenic river. The 1.5 miles of Butcher Ranch
 11 Creek from the eastern boundary of sec. 2, T. 20
 12 N., R. 11 E., to the confluence with Pauley Creek,
 13 as a wild river.

14 “() INDEPENDENCE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—
 15 The 2 miles from the source in sec. 13, T. 18 N.,
 16 R. 14 E., to the high water line of Independence
 17 Lake, as a wild river.

18 “() LOWER KERN RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The
 19 7 miles from Highway 155 bridge to 100 feet up-
 20 stream of Borel powerhouse, as a recreational river.
 21 The 12.7 miles from 100 feet downstream of Borel
 22 powerhouse to confluence with Willow Spring Creek,
 23 as a scenic river. The 9.75 miles from 0.25 miles
 24 downstream of Democrat Dam to 0.25 miles up-
 25 stream of the Kern River powerhouse, as a rec-

1 recreational river: *Provided*, That the designation shall
 2 not impact the continued operation and maintenance
 3 of existing water and energy facilities on or near the
 4 river.

5 “() KINGS RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 4 miles
 6 from the existing wild river boundary to the end of
 7 road 12 S. 01 (at the Kings River NRT trailhead),
 8 as a wild river. The 4 miles from 12 S. 01 road end
 9 to the confluence with Mill Creek, as a scenic river.
 10 The 3 miles from the Mill Creek confluence to the
 11 Bailey Bridge (Road 11 S. 12), as a recreational
 12 river: *Provided*, That in the case of conflict between
 13 the provisions of this Act and the provisions of the
 14 existing Kings River Special Management Area, es-
 15 tablished by Public Law 100–150, the more restric-
 16 tive provisions shall apply.

17 “() MATILIJA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 7
 18 miles from the source to the confluence with Old
 19 Man Canyon, as a wild river. The 2 miles from Old
 20 Man Canyon to Murrieta Canyon, as a scenic river.
 21 The 7 miles from the source of the North Fork of
 22 Matilija Creek to the confluence with Matilija Creek,
 23 as a wild river.

24 “() MOKELUMNE, NORTH FORK, CALI-
 25 FORNIA.—The 5.75 miles from 0.25 miles down-

1 stream of Salt Springs dam to 0.5 miles downstream
 2 of Bear River confluence, as a recreational river.
 3 The 11 miles from 0.5 miles downstream of Bear
 4 River confluence to National Forest boundary in sec.
 5 19, T. 7 N., R. 14 E., as a wild river.

6 “() NIAGARA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 1
 7 mile from Highway 108 to the high water line of
 8 Donnell Reservoir, as a scenic river.

9 “() OWENS RIVER HEADWATERS, CALI-
 10 FORNIA.—The 2.99 miles of Deadman Creek from
 11 the 2-forked source east of San Joaquin Peak to the
 12 confluence with the unnamed tributary flowing south
 13 into Deadman Creek from sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 26
 14 E., as a wild river. The 1.71 miles of Deadman
 15 Creek from the unnamed tributary confluence in sec.
 16 12, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., to Road 3 S. 22 crossing, as
 17 a scenic river. The 3.91 miles of Deadman Creek
 18 from the Road 3 S. 22 crossing to 300 feet down-
 19 stream of the Highway 395 crossing, as a rec-
 20 reational river. The 2.97 miles of Deadman Creek
 21 from 300 feet downstream of the Highway 395
 22 crossing to 100 feet upstream of Big Springs, as a
 23 scenic river. The 0.88 miles of the Upper Owens
 24 River from 100 feet upstream of Big Springs to the
 25 private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 2 S., R. 28

1 E., as a recreational river. The 3.98 miles of Glass
 2 Creek from its 2-forked source to 100 feet upstream
 3 of the Glass Creek Meadow Trailhead parking area
 4 in sec. 29, T. 2 S., R. 27 E., as a wild river. The
 5 1.42 miles of Glass Creek from 100 feet upstream
 6 of the trailhead parking area in sec. 29 to the end
 7 of the Glass Creek road in sec. 21, T. 2 S., R. 27
 8 E., as a scenic river. The 0.96 miles of Glass Creek
 9 from the end of Glass Creek road in sec. 21 to the
 10 confluence with Deadman Creek in sec. 27, as a rec-
 11 reational river.

12 “() PINE VALLEY CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The
 13 1.5 miles from the private property boundary in sec.
 14 26, T. 15 S., R. 14 E., to the Pine Creek Wilderness
 15 Boundary, as a recreational river. The 5.75 miles
 16 from the Pine Creek Wilderness Boundary to 0.25
 17 miles upstream of Barrett Reservoir, as a wild river.

18 “() PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 9 miles
 19 of the North Fork Piru Creek from the source to
 20 private property in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., as a
 21 wild river. The 1 mile of the North Fork Piru Creek
 22 from the private property boundary in sec. 4 to the
 23 South Fork confluence, as a scenic river. The 3.5
 24 miles of the South Fork Piru Creek from the source
 25 to the confluence with the unnamed tributary in

1 Thorn Meadows, as a wild river. The 1 mile of
2 South Fork Piru Creek from the confluence with the
3 unnamed tributary in Thorn Meadows to the con-
4 fluence with North Fork Piru Creek, as a scenic
5 river. The 15 miles of Piru Creek from the North
6 and South Forks confluence to 0.125 miles down-
7 stream of Road 18 N. 01 crossing, as a scenic river.
8 The 3 miles of Piru Creek from 0.125 miles down-
9 stream of Road 18 N. 01 crossing to 0.125 miles
10 upstream of Castaic Mine, as a wild river. The 7.75
11 miles of Piru Creek from 0.125 miles downstream of
12 Castaic Mine to 0.25 miles upstream of Pyramid
13 reservoir, as a scenic river. The 2.75 miles of Piru
14 Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Pyramid dam
15 to Osito Canyon, as a recreational river. The 11
16 miles from Osito Canyon to the southern boundary
17 of the Sespe Wilderness, as a wild river. Nothing in
18 this Act shall preclude or limit the State of Cali-
19 fornia, the Department of Water Resources of the
20 State of California, United Water Conservation Dis-
21 trict, and other governmental entities from releasing
22 water from Pyramid Lake into Piru Creek for con-
23 veyance and delivery to Lake Piru for the water con-
24 servation purposes of United Water Conservation
25 District.

1 “() SAGEHEN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The
2 7.75 miles from the source in sec. 10, T. 18 N., R.
3 15 E., to 0.25 miles upstream of Stampede res-
4 ervoir, as a scenic river.

5 “() SAN DIEGO RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 9
6 miles from the northern boundary of sec. 34, T. 12
7 S., R. 3 E, to the private property boundary in sec.
8 36, T. 13 S., R. 2 E., as a wild river.

9 “() UPPER SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The
10 1.5 miles from the source to the private property
11 boundary in sec. 10, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., as a scenic
12 river. The 2 miles from the private property bound-
13 ary in sec. 10, T. 6 N., R. 24 W. to the Hartman
14 Ranch boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., as
15 a wild river. The 14.5 miles from the Hartman
16 Ranch boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to
17 0.125 miles downstream of Beaver Campground, as
18 a recreational river. The 2 miles from 0.125 miles
19 downstream of Beaver Campground to Rock Creek
20 confluence, as a scenic river. The 1 mile of Sespe
21 Creek from the southern boundary of section 16, T.
22 5 N., R. 20 W., to the southern boundary of section
23 35, T. 4 N., R. 20 W., just upstream of the con-
24 fluence with Coldwater Canyon, to be administered
25 as a wild river.

1 “() STANISLAUS RIVER, NORTH FORK, CALI-
 2 FORNIA.—The 5.5 miles of Highland Creek from 0.5
 3 miles downstream of New Spicer dam to North Fork
 4 confluence, as a wild river. The 8.5 miles of the
 5 North Fork Stanislaus River, from Highland Creek
 6 confluence to Little Rattlesnake Creek confluence, as
 7 a wild river. The 2.25 miles of the North Fork
 8 Stanislaus River, from Little Rattlesnake Creek con-
 9 fluence to the northern edge of the private property
 10 boundary in sec. 8, T. 5 N., R. 16 E., 0.25 miles
 11 upstream of Boards Crossing, as a recreational
 12 river. The 2 miles of the North Fork Stanislaus
 13 River, from 1 mile downstream of Boards Crossing
 14 to the western boundary of Calaveras Big Trees
 15 State Park, as a scenic river. The 7 miles of the
 16 North Fork Stanislaus River from 0.25 miles down-
 17 stream of Road 4 N. 38 crossing to Middle Fork
 18 Stanislaus River confluence, as a wild river.

19 “() TUOLUMNE, SOUTH FORK.—The 0.2
 20 miles from the Rainbow Pool Bridge to the Highway
 21 120 Bridge, as a recreational river. The 3.0 miles
 22 from the Highway 120 Bridge to the Tuolumne Wild
 23 and Scenic River confluence, as a scenic river: *Pro-*
 24 *vided*, That within 18 months of the date of enact-
 25 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a fire

1 management plan and a report on the cultural and
2 historic resources within the river designations in
3 this subparagraph and submit the report to the
4 United States Senate, United States House of Rep-
5 resentatives, and provide a copy to the Tuolumne
6 County board of supervisors. Nothing in this sub-
7 paragraph is intended or shall be construed to affect
8 any rights, obligations, privileges, or benefits grant-
9 ed under any prior authority of law, including Chap-
10 ter 4 of the Act of December 19, 1913, commonly
11 referred to as the Raker Act (38 Stat. 242) and in-
12 cluding any agreement or administrative ruling en-
13 tered into or made effective before the enactment of
14 this subparagraph.

15 (b) WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS.—Nothing in this
16 Act shall preclude relicensing of, assistance to, or oper-
17 ation and maintenance of, developments below or above
18 a wild, scenic, or recreational river area or on any stream
19 tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unrea-
20 sonably diminish the existing scenic, recreational, and fish
21 and wildlife values present in the area as of the date of
22 enactment of this Act.

1 **SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**
2 **STUDY AREAS.**

3 In furtherance of the provisions of the Wild and Sce-
4 nic Rivers Act, the following rivers in the State of Cali-
5 fornia shall be reviewed by the Secretary as to their suit-
6 ability for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational riv-
7 ers. The Secretary shall submit a report and findings to
8 the President, and the President shall submit a rec-
9 ommendation to the United States Senate and United
10 States House of Representatives no later than 3 years
11 from the date of enactment of this Act. Section 5(a) of
12 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is
13 amended by adding the following new paragraphs at the
14 end:

15 “() CACHE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The ap-
16 proximately 32 miles of Cache Creek from 0.25
17 miles downstream of Clear Lake dam to Camp
18 Haswell. The approximately 2 miles of the North
19 Fork Cache Creek from the Highway 20 crossing to
20 its confluence with Cache Creek.

21 “() CARSON RIVER, EAST FORK, CALI-
22 FORNIA.—The approximately 46.5 miles from the
23 source to the Nevada border.”.

1 **TITLE IV—SACRAMENTO RIVER**
2 **NATIONAL CONSERVATION**
3 **AREA**

4 **SEC. 401. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.**

5 (a) **PURPOSES.**—In order to conserve, protect, and
6 enhance the riparian and associated areas described in
7 subsection (b) and the outstanding ecological, geological,
8 scenic, recreational, cultural, historical, fish and wildlife
9 values, and other resources of such areas, there is hereby
10 established the Sacramento River National Conservation
11 Area (hereinafter referred to in this title as the “conserva-
12 tion area”) to be managed by the Redding Field Office
13 of the Bureau of Land Management.

14 (b) **AREAS INCLUDED.**—The conservation area shall
15 consist of the public lands in Tehama and Shasta Counties
16 generally depicted on a map entitled “Sacramento River
17 National Conservation Area” date May 2002 and com-
18 prising approximately 17,000 acres adjacent to the Sac-
19 ramento River, lower Battle Creek, and lower Paynes
20 Creek.

21 (c) **MAP.**—As soon as practicable, but no later than
22 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a map
23 and legal description of the conservation area shall be filed
24 by the Secretary with the Committee on Energy and Nat-
25 ural Resources of the United States Senate and the Com-

1 mittee on Resources of the United States House of Rep-
2 resentatives. Such map shall have the same force and ef-
3 fect as if included in this section. Copies of such map shall
4 be on file and available for public inspection in the Office
5 of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, De-
6 partment of the Interior, and in the appropriate office of
7 the Bureau of Land Management in California.

8 (d) MANAGEMENT OF CONSERVATION AREA.—The
9 Secretary shall manage the conservation area in a manner
10 that conserves, protects, and enhances its resources and
11 values, including the resources specified in subsection (a),
12 pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act
13 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and other applicable pro-
14 visions of law, including this title.

15 (e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights,
16 all Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby
17 withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation or dis-
18 posal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and
19 patent under the mining laws; and from disposition under
20 all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, and
21 all amendments thereto.

22 (f) HUNTING AND FISHING.—The Secretary shall
23 permit hunting and fishing within the conservation area
24 in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of the
25 United States and the State of California.

1 (g) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—Use of motorized vehi-
2 cles on public lands shall be restricted to established road-
3 ways.

4 (h) **MOTORIZED BOATS.**—Nothing in this Act is in-
5 tended to restrict the use of motorized boats on the Sac-
6 ramento River. The counties of Tehama and Shasta and
7 California Department of Boating and Waterways shall
8 retain their respective authority to regulate motorized
9 boating for the purpose of ensuring public safety and envi-
10 ronmental protection.

11 (i) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock on public
12 lands, where authorized under permits or leases in exist-
13 ence as of the date of enactment of this Act, shall be per-
14 mitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations,
15 policies, and practices as the Secretary deems necessary,
16 consistent with this Act, the Federal Land Policy Manage-
17 ment Act, and Bureau of Land Management regulations.

18 (j) **ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.**—

19 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire
20 land or interests in land within the boundaries of the
21 conservation area depicted on the map by donation,
22 transfer, purchase with donated or appropriated
23 funds, or exchange.

1 (2) CONSENT.—No land or interest in land may
 2 be acquired without the consent of the owner of the
 3 land.

4 (k) CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after
 6 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
 7 shall—

8 (A) develop a comprehensive plan for the
 9 long-range protection and management of the
 10 conservation area; and

11 (B) transmit the plan to—

12 (i) the Committee on Energy and
 13 Natural Resources of the Senate; and

14 (ii) the Committee on Resources of
 15 the House of Representatives.

16 (2) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The plan—

17 (A) shall describe the appropriate uses and
 18 management of the conservation area in accord-
 19 ance with this Act;

20 (B) may incorporate appropriate decisions
 21 contained in any management or activity plan
 22 for the area completed prior to the date of en-
 23 actment of this Act;

24 (C) may incorporate appropriate wildlife
 25 habitat management plans or other plans pre-

1 pared for the land within or adjacent to the
 2 conservation area prior to the date of enact-
 3 ment of this Act;

4 (D) shall be prepared in close consultation
 5 with appropriate Federal, State, Tehama and
 6 Shasta Counties, and local agencies; adjacent
 7 landowners; and other stakeholders; and

8 (E) may use information developed prior to
 9 the date of enactment of this Act in studies of
 10 the land within or adjacent to the conservation
 11 area.

12 (l) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
 13 are authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry
 14 out this title.

15 **TITLE V—ANCIENT** 16 **BRISTLECONE PINE FOREST**

17 **SEC. 501. DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT.**

18 (a) PURPOSES.—In order to conserve and protect, by
 19 maintaining near-natural conditions, the Ancient
 20 Bristlecone Pines for public enjoyment and scientific study
 21 there is hereby established the Ancient Bristlecone Pine
 22 Forest.

23 (b) AREAS INCLUDED.—The Ancient Bristlecone
 24 Pine Forest shall consist of the public lands generally de-
 25 picted on a map entitled “Ancient Bristlecone Pine For-

1 est—Proposed” dated May 2002, and comprising approxi-
2 mately 28,991 acres.

3 (c) MAP.—As soon as practicable, but no later than
4 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a map
5 and legal description of the Ancient Bristlecone Pine For-
6 est shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on
7 Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Sen-
8 ate and the Committee on Resources of the United States
9 House of Representatives. Such map shall have the same
10 force and effect as if included in this section. Copies of
11 such map shall be on file and available for public inspec-
12 tion in the Office of the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service,
13 Department of Agriculture, and in the appropriate office
14 of the U.S. Forest Service in California.

15 (d) MANAGEMENT OF ANCIENT BRISTLECONE PINE
16 FOREST.—

17 (1) The Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest des-
18 ignated by this title shall be administered by the
19 Secretary to protect the resources and values of the
20 area in accordance with the purposes in subsection
21 (a) and pursuant to the National Forest Manage-
22 ment Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) and
23 other applicable provisions of law, including this
24 Title, and in a manner that promotes the objectives

1 of the management plan for this area as of the date
2 of enactment of this Act, including

3 (A) the protection of the Ancient
4 Bristlecone Pines for public enjoyment and sci-
5 entific study;

6 (B) the recognition of the botanical, scenic,
7 and historical values of the area; and

8 (C) the maintenance of near-natural condi-
9 tions by ensuring that all activities are subordi-
10 nate to the needs of protecting and preserving
11 bristlecone pines and wood remnants.

12 (2) The Secretary shall allow only such uses of
13 the forest as the Secretary finds will further the pur-
14 poses for which the forest is established.

15 (e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights,
16 all Federal lands within the Ancient Bristlecone Pine For-
17 est are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appro-
18 priation or disposal under the public land laws; from loca-
19 tion, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and from
20 disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geo-
21 thermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

22 (f) ANCIENT BRISTLECONE PINE FOREST MANAGE-
23 MENT PLAN.—Within 18 months after the date of enact-
24 ment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and submit
25 to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of

1 the United States Senate and to the Committee on Re-
 2 sources of the United States House of Representatives a
 3 comprehensive management plan for the Ancient
 4 Bristlecone Pine Forest designated by this Title.

5 (g) EXISTING MANAGEMENT.—Management guid-
 6 ance for the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest adopted in
 7 1988 as part of the Inyo National Forest Land and Re-
 8 source Management Plan regarding roads, trails, and fa-
 9 cilities development, motor vehicle use, pest management,
 10 energy exploration, land acquisition, utilities placement,
 11 wildfire management, grazing, timber, riparian areas,
 12 hunting, and recreation shall be maintained and incor-
 13 porated into the management plan in subsection (f). Sci-
 14 entific research shall be allowed according to the 1988
 15 plan. In all other cases of conflict between the provisions
 16 of this Act and the provisions of the existing management
 17 plan for the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest the more re-
 18 strictive provisions shall apply.

19 **TITLE VI—AUTHORIZATION OF** 20 **APPROPRIATIONS.**

21 **SEC. 601. WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER** 22 **TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.**

23 There is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000
 24 annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and \$5,000,000
 25 annually to the Secretary of the Interior to establish a pro-

1 gram to provide “Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Eco-
2 nomic Development” grants to communities surrounded
3 by or adjacent to wilderness areas and wild, scenic, and
4 recreational rivers designated by this Act, for use in cre-
5 ating and promoting wilderness and recreation related
6 jobs, developing visitors centers, informational brochures
7 and kiosks, or other methods for promoting wilderness and
8 wild and scenic river tourism in these areas.

9 **SEC. 602. WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER**
10 **RECREATION.**

11 There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,500,000
12 annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and \$2,500,000
13 annually to the Secretary of the Interior for use in wilder-
14 ness areas and wild, scenic, and recreational rivers des-
15 ignated by this Act to develop trails and other facilities
16 that will promote and enhance the wilderness and wild and
17 scenic river recreation experiences.

18 **SEC. 603. FIRE FIGHTING.**

19 There is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000
20 annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and \$5,000,000
21 annually to the Secretary of the Interior for use in wilder-
22 ness areas and wild, scenic, and recreational river seg-
23 ments designated by this Act to support firefighting activi-
24 ties.

1 **SEC. 604. LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

2 There is authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000
3 annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and \$2,000,000
4 annually to the Secretary of the Interior for use in wilder-
5 ness areas and wild, scenic, and recreational rivers des-
6 ignated by this Act to support law enforcement activities
7 necessary to protect visitors and the natural resources of
8 these wild areas.

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CALIFORNIANS BENEFIT FROM WILDERNESS PROTECTION

Wilderness Provides Excellent Recreation Opportunities

Each year, millions of people visit California's natural treasures to hike, fish, camp, hunt, swim, ride horses or simply observe nature. A public opinion poll found that 82 percent of Californians believe that outdoor recreation areas are an important component of their quality of life. The survey also found that almost 60 percent of Californians went hiking in 1997.

Wilderness areas are excellent and popular places for outdoor recreation. In 1995, for example, 2.5 million people visited our national forest wilderness areas. And the need for more wilderness is growing, with California's population expected to increase by more than 18 million in the next two decades.

There Will Still Be Plenty of Land for Other Uses

Currently, more than 48 million acres of land in California are publicly owned. Only 14 million of these acres are protected as wilderness, leaving much of the rest open to mining, logging and off-road vehicle use. Even if another five million acres were protected as wilderness, more than 25 million acres of federally owned land would remain open to vehicles, mining and other forms of development.

Our Rural Economies Depend on Intact Natural Landscapes

California's rural regions once depended on resource extraction. Nowadays, many earn their living from tourism and recreation, activities that depend on healthy ecosystems. In the Sierra Nevada, for example, recreation creates four times as much economic activity as does national forest logging. Less than 10 percent of California's unprotected wilderness areas are suitable for logging, while they are almost all suitable for recreational activities.

In 1995, the U.S. Forest Service studied the economic impact of national forest use. Recreation provides 88 percent of the jobs and 85 percent of the income generated by national forest use. Timber production accounted for only two percent of the jobs and three percent of the income. The Forest Service estimates that this trend away from logging will continue.

We can also learn from other parts of the country. Despite restrictions on national forest logging, the northwest region of the United States is enjoying its healthiest economic growth in a generation. A consensus report by 66 economists in the region found that "a healthy environment is a major stimulus for a healthy economy."

Preserving our Water

Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck has said that roads are the "number one water quality problem in the national forests." Roads cause a 200-fold increase in the number of landslides in forests, sending huge amounts of sediment into rivers, according to a recent analysis of twenty-two scientific studies on sedimentation.

These are the same rivers and streams that Californians depend on for their drinking water. Indeed, over two-thirds of California's drinking water originates in national forests. Protecting more wilderness - and so eliminating new road construction in those areas - will help to safeguard California's vital waterways.



THE ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF WILDERNESS

Wilderness is Habitat

California is home to a spectacular variety of plants and animals. More than 5,800 plant species live here – that’s one-quarter of the total found in the United States. About 600 of California’s plants are “endemic,” growing nowhere else on Earth. California is also a significant part of the range of more than 800 species of wildlife. Indeed, California’s unique ecosystems have been recognized as some of the most important places for biological diversity in the world.

But with more than 130 species at risk of extinction, California’s diversity is threatened. Many plants and animals depend on the habitat found in California’s protected and unprotected wilderness areas, and some are sensitive species. More than two hundred rare, threatened and endangered native plants, and 54 threatened animals are found in California’s unprotected wilderness.

Animals such as the pine marten, the pileated woodpecker and the clouded salamander require healthy ancient forests, like those found in the unprotected wilderness areas of northwestern California. And in the High Sierra and Southern California’s mountains, bighorn sheep depend on undisturbed lands for their survival.

Where wilderness goes, so goes the salmon

Several species of California salmon face extinction, victims of the loss of wilderness. Wilderness areas provide salmon with the clean, cold water they need to survive. Some wilderness areas, such as the Siskiyou, Marble Mountains and Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel provide - or are the headwaters to - some of California’s highest quality salmon spawning grounds. Logging and road construction choke these waters with sediments, ruining the spawning grounds.

Federal land management and wildlife agencies have documented the connection between roadless lands and a healthy water supply. According to one U.S. Forest Service report, roadless areas “serve as the anchor points for restoring riparian vegetation, water quality and fish habitat.” The National Marine Fisheries Service agrees, stating that “roadless areas contain much of the remaining high quality habitat for anadromous fish. They can be considered havens for weak stocks and may facilitate the future recolonization of restored habitats.” One of the easiest and least costly ways we can help the salmon is to preserve our last unprotected wilderness areas.

Scientists Agree

Many researchers understand the vital relationship between protected wilderness and ecological health. In December 1997, 169 leading scientists wrote to President Clinton urging him to enact a “scientifically-based policy for roadless areas on public lands.” Such a policy, the scientists urged, “should, at a minimum, protect from development all roadless areas larger than 1,000 acres and those smaller areas that have special ecological significance because of their contribution to regional landscapes.” We agree: A strong, scientifically based roadless policy would help to assure the ecological integrity of California’s wild landscapes.



WILDERNESS AND NATIVE PLANTS

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN WILDERNESS AND NATIVE PLANTS

Native plants support a vast array of other life forms, including fungi, insects, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals. But despite their vital importance, many plants are in danger. Of the thousands of plant species found in California's unprotected wild lands, more than 200 are rare, threatened or endangered.

Consider the Mt. Lassic potential wilderness area in the Six Rivers National Forest: This area boasts a unique set of native and endemic plant species, including the incomparably beautiful Lassics lupine. Although part of the Lassics' habitat range is designated the Lassics' Botanical Area, much of the remainder is open to post-fire logging and off-road vehicle use.

The surest way to protect places like Mt. Lassic is to designate them wilderness, since wilderness areas are protected from high-impact uses like road building, vehicle use, development, logging and mining. In wilderness, native plants and their many associated life forms have the opportunity to continue to thrive and evolve. When we designate wilderness, we are leaving a natural legacy to future generations.

EXOTIC SPECIES

The invasion of non-native weed species is an important threat to biological diversity in the United States, second only to habitat destruction. Exotic plant species crowd out native plants and disrupt native ecosystems in many ways.

Currently, weeds on public lands in the western United States are spreading at the rate of 1,500 acres per day. Scientists now estimate that exotic species threaten two-thirds of all U.S. endangered species. In California, more than 1,000 exotic species have become established, threatening the ecological integrity of millions of acres of land. Star thistle alone has infested over eight million acres, with much of that happening over a 30-year period.

High-impact land use – such as overgrazing and road construction – is the number one cause of weed invasions. A federal task force on non-native plants also found that “the source of many weed infestations has been traced to roads, trails, railroads and other travel corridors.”

Wilderness designation bans roads and motorized vehicles, and prevents drastic alterations to the landscape, thus eliminating opportunities for the spread of exotic species. Wilderness areas are managed to permanently protect their natural character, thus preserving native plants in their habitats forever.



Frequently Asked Questions About Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers

What is Wilderness?

The Wilderness Act of 1964 defined wilderness as: "An area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The Act goes on to describe wilderness as "an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence...." Wilderness areas are designated through Congress.

What does Wild & Scenic River designation mean?

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 was established to balance our existing policy of building dams in watersheds and river systems to provide water, power and flood control – with a new policy of protecting these rivers, and preserving their free-flowing nature and natural ecosystem.

Is a "roadless area" the same as Wilderness?

A "roadless area" is an unprotected, or potential, wilderness area. Generally, a roadless area meets the congressional definition of wilderness, but it remains unprotected from activities such as logging, road-building, oil drilling or dirt-bike use.

What is considered a road?

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 defined a road as a route that is improved and maintained to ensure continuous use. Therefore, a route created only by continuous (legal or illegal) vehicle use is not a road. The Forest Service defines a road as a route that is passable by a standard passenger vehicle.

How much of California's land and rivers are federally protected with Wilderness or Wild and Scenic designation?

Only about 1% of California's rivers are currently protected with Wild and Scenic designation – and only 14% of California's public lands are designated as wilderness.

Why do we need Wild and Scenic designation for rivers that are in Wilderness areas?

While wilderness designation provides great protection for public lands, it doesn't protect wild rivers from dams and diversions. In addition, Wild and Scenic designation also specifies how rivers ought to be managed on public lands and in the river corridor to protect their outstanding values.

What activities are allowed in Wilderness areas and on Wild and Scenic Rivers?

Hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, swimming, backpacking, horseback riding, rafting, skiing, snow-shoeing, bird-watching and many other forms of recreation are allowed in wilderness areas and on wild and scenic rivers.

What activities aren't allowed in Wilderness areas and on Wild and Scenic Rivers?

The Wilderness Act protects our wilderness areas from logging, road-building, and motorized use, such as dirt motorcycles. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act protects rivers from dams, diversions and mining.

Are mining and grazing allowed?

Yes. Both mining and grazing are allowed, so long as their use, or claim to future use, were established before designation as wilderness or wild and scenic river.

How does this impact private property?

Wilderness designation applies only to public lands – and doesn't infringe on property owners ability to develop their land as they see fit. Wild & Scenic designation also has no impact on private property – and leaves all zoning decisions up to local governments. In fact, studies have shown that property values go up in areas that are near federally protected lands and rivers.

What about water rights?

Existing water rights aren't impacted by either wilderness or wild and scenic designation.

Who manages an area once it becomes wilderness?

The land management agency – the Forest Service, National Park Service or Bureau of Land Management -- that administered the area before it became wilderness typically retains control.

Is fire management allowed in wilderness areas?

Yes. Land managers can still use fire as a tool to restore fire-dependent ecosystems. In addition, federal agencies are allowed to suppress fires in wilderness and may even use mechanized fire-fighting equipment if they so choose.

How can I help protect California's remaining wilderness and wild rivers areas?

You can join volunteer to help the California Wild Heritage Campaign (CWHC) – a coalition of nearly 200 conservation, business, faith and civic organizations -- who have come together to permanently protect California's remaining wild lands and rivers through federal action.



SAVING CALIFORNIA'S LAST WILD PLACES

Our Threatened Natural Heritage

California is renowned for its natural beauty and scenic wonders. Our stormy ocean beaches, snowy mountain peaks, pristine deserts and lush redwood forests are famous worldwide. Each year, millions of visitors flock to places like Yosemite National Park, Big Sur and Lake Tahoe to experience the natural wonders of the Golden State.

But many wild places in California are unprotected and will remain threatened until they are added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. For example, before the establishment of the Giant Sequoia National Monument, the Forest Service had proposed building off-road vehicle trails in roadless areas in the Sequoia National Forest. In the Mojave Desert, the Department of Defense proposed annexing several wilderness study areas into Fort Irwin so they could be used for tank exercises. Elsewhere, logging, road building, utility lines, off road vehicles, and a host of other activities threaten wild places, and will continue to unless those places are permanently protected.

What is Wilderness?

In 1964, Congress passed the Wilderness Act, which calls for the preservation of areas "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." In other words, they are to remain in their natural state and are closed to logging, road construction and mechanized equipment. Only Congress has the authority to designate a place as legally recognized wilderness.

Why Protect Wild Places?

- Wildlands contain habitat for countless species of imperiled wildlife, including salmon
- They provide clean water for California citizens
- They offer many recreation opportunities for people escaping to the great outdoors

A Campaign to Protect Wild Places

The California Wild Heritage Campaign is working with dozens of local, regional and national conservation groups to propose the permanent protection of more wilderness in California. All of the places that will be included in the proposal are owned by the American public and are managed by federal land management agencies, like the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. These areas - like the King Range National Conservation Area on the rugged Lost Coast, and the scenic White Mountains in eastern California - contain some of the state's wildest remaining lands. They truly are California's last unprotected wild places.

What is the Campaign Doing Now? What's Next?

The first step toward protecting our wild places is now underway: conducting a statewide inventory of California's remaining wildlands. With more than 300 potential wilderness areas and additions to existing wilderness areas scattered throughout the state, this is a huge undertaking. Conservation organizations and citizens from across the state are now identifying, surveying, describing and photographing dozens of wild places. Many of these people live near potential wilderness; others live far away but are still committed to protecting our last wild lands.

After the inventory is complete, we will survey the results and draft a proposal. It will be presented to Congress and the appropriate land management agencies. While only Congress can designate land as wilderness, land management agencies have the ability to administratively protect all potential wilderness lands. This could be an intermediate step toward assuring that all potential wilderness lands receive permanent protection.

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Date: January 23, 2003
To: Campaign for America's Wilderness
From: Rebecca Wittman

RE: Results from January Zogby America Polling on Wilderness Protection

To assess current attitudes about protection of additional public lands as wilderness, Zogby International conducted interviews of 1,001 likely voters chosen at random nationwide between January 4 and 6, 2003.¹

As a baseline, the questions began with assessing how much of all land in the country respondents believe is currently protected as wilderness. The questions proceeded to more specifically probe how much land respondents think should be protected as wilderness, both generally and then in their own states. [The exact wording of the questions are reported here in italics.]

Narrative Summary

Congress is considering setting aside some publicly owned lands as Wilderness Areas, which would protect them for wildlife and recreation, such as hiking, fishing, hunting, and camping. But the areas would be closed to new oil and gas drilling, mining, logging, off-road vehicles, and new roads.

1. What percentage of all lands in the United States do you believe are currently protected as wilderness?

1-5%	19%
5-10%	21
10-15%	15
15-20%	11
20-30%	10
More than 30%	10
Not sure	16

- Two of three respondents thought that more than 5% of all land in the country is protected as wilderness, while a near majority (46%) thought that more than 10% is so protected. Americans believe that more land has been designated for protection than is, in fact, the case.

2. *What percentage of all lands in the United States do you think should be protected as wilderness?*

1-5%	8%
5-10%	10
10-15%	13
15-20%	15
20-30%	21
More than 30%	22
Not sure	12

- More than two-thirds of respondents (71%) think that 10% or more of all lands in the United States should be protected as wilderness. Only 8% of respondents feel that as little as 1-5% of U.S. land should be protected as wilderness.
- Two-thirds of Republicans (65%) think that more than 10% of all lands should be protected as wilderness; as do 71% of Independents and 74% of Democrats.

3. *In fact, 4.7% of the land in the United States has been designated by Congress as wilderness. Do you think Congress has designated too much wilderness, the right amount of wilderness, or not enough wilderness?*

Too much	6%
Right amount	23
Not enough	64
Not sure	7

- More than three in five likely voters (64%) think that the 4.7% of the land in the U.S. designated as wilderness is not enough. Compared to the 6% who think that the present extent of protected wilderness is “too much,” this reflects an overwhelming public consensus.

- A majority of Republicans (51%) think that 4.7% of all lands designated as wilderness is not enough; as do 70% of independents and 72% of Democrats.
- Looking at the detailed poll findings, majorities of people within *every* regional, political party, educational, racial and religious subgroup say that 4.7% of the land designated as wilderness is not enough. Women are even more likely than men to say that 4.7% of land is not enough (67% to 60%). Sixty percent of people who live in large cities say it's not enough protected wilderness, the same percentage as rural residents.

4. *How do you feel about designating more of the public land in your own state as wilderness? Would you say you strongly favor, somewhat favor, neither favor nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose this idea?*

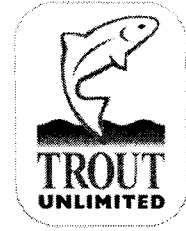
Strongly favor	41%		
Somewhat favor	24	Favor	65%
Neither	12		
Somewhat oppose	10		
Strongly oppose	10	Oppose	20
Not sure	4		

- Respondents are more than three times as likely to favor (65%) than oppose (20%) designating more public land in their own states as wilderness.
- Within every subgroup, not only do majorities of people *favor* this idea, but pluralities or majorities also *strongly favor* it.
- A majority of Republicans (54%) favor more wilderness being protected in their own states; as do two-thirds of Independents (66%) and three-quarters of Democrats (75%).

ⁱ **METHODOLOGY.** All calls were made from Zogby International headquarters in Utica, N.Y., from Saturday, January 4 to Monday, January 6, 2003. Hawaii and Alaska were not included. The margin of error is +/- 3.2%. Slight weights were added to region, party, age, race, religion, and

gender to more accurately reflect the voting population. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest percent and might not total 100.

Voter Poll Shows Strong Support for Protecting California's Unprotected Wilderness and Rivers



To gauge public support in southern California for protecting wilderness and wild rivers, Trout Unlimited commissioned a poll by Republican pollster Stephen M. Kinney of Public Opinion Strategies of voters in Congressman Elton Gallegly's (R-24) and Howard Buck McKeon's (R-25) districts. Completed in late September 2003, the poll surveyed 400 likely voters in each congressional district. Both heavily Republican districts, 49 percent of surveyed voters were Republican, 35 percent democrat and 16 percent independent.

Trout Unlimited supports the designation of additional wilderness and wild & scenic rivers in California to protect fish and wildlife. In California all species of salmon, steelhead and native trout are in decline. Protecting intact habitat on federal lands and free flowing rivers is critical to their survival and recovery.

The poll found overwhelming support for protecting wild rivers and wilderness in California across party lines, demonstrating that the voting public does not view public lands protection as a partisan issue. **The poll found that:**

- 60 percent of voters in both districts believe that not enough miles of California's rivers are federally protected as wild & scenic, with 44 percent believing "strongly" (only 1 percent of California's rivers are currently protected and wild and scenic);
- Voters strongly lean in favor of keeping California's remaining public lands and rivers undeveloped, with 75 and 78 percent in Gallegly and McKeon's districts believing it important and 39 and 40 percent ranking it's importance at a "10" on a scale of 1 to 10;
- 62 percent of Gallegly's voters and 65 percent of McKeon's voters support protecting an addition 1.6 million acres of public lands as designated wilderness in southern California and an additional 214 miles of river as designated wild and scenic;
- 81 and 84 percent of voters in Gallegly and McKeon's districts agree it is important to protect California's public lands from ORV damage; 80 and 78 percent respectively agree it is important to protect public lands from oil and gas drilling, logging and other development;
- 70 percent of Gallegly's voters and 68 percent of McKeon's voters hike and camp on public lands; and 35 and 41 percent respectively hunt and fish.

This poll confirms that voters do not view public lands protection as a partisan issue. Voters want more wilderness and wild and scenic rivers, and elected leaders should listen and act on this desire to see more public lands and waters permanently protected.

For more information contact CA Trout Unlimited Director David Katz at 707-578-8347 or National TU's Wildlands Fisheries Coordinator Sam Mace at 503-827-5700 x12.

Los Angeles Times - Wilderness as Legacy

EDITORIAL

May 25, 2002

Wildness can be a perishable thing, succumbing to the bite of the chain saw, the ruts of the all-terrain vehicle and the seemingly inevitable crush of development. As California's population soars toward 50 million, our remaining wild lands become more precious.

This generation has an obligation to future generations to save these places before they are overwhelmed by civilization. Congress can take a great stride this year by passing the proposed California Wild Heritage Wilderness Act of 2002, introduced Wednesday as S 2535 by Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.). The measure would add 2.5 million acres to the state's federally protected wilderness system in 77 areas ranging from the desert of the southeast to the misty forests of the state's North Coast. The measure also would add 473 miles along 22 streams to the federal wild and scenic rivers network.

The plan would establish 39 new wilderness areas and add to 34 existing ones. California has 14 million acres of wilderness, much of it in remote parts of the Sierra Nevada, the Mojave Desert and the northern forests. The Boxer bill would expand wildernesses in both the Angeles and Los Padres national forests, including California condor habitat in Ventura County. Rep. Hilda L. Solis (D-El Monte) will bring a companion measure to the House. The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides for setting aside areas "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." All the land in Boxer's proposal already is in federal ownership. Wilderness status prohibits commercial activity such as logging, mining and livestock grazing, although existing mining and grazing can continue. There can be no motorized travel. Over the years, the most popular uses of wilderness areas have been hiking, backpacking and horseback riding. Now, an increasing number of Americans are visiting the backcountry to ski and snowshoe, hunt and fish, raft the streams, climb the peaks and simply enjoy the quiet and solitude.

The passage of wilderness legislation is always contentious. But Boxer and her environmental supporters have worked for two years to limit opposition by consulting with local interests, mountain bikers, off-road vehicle enthusiasts and others.

One congressman says the bill violates the proper balance between people and the environment. In fact, wilderness allows humans to enjoy the land with minimal impact, as they should.

Some say there's already enough wilderness. But Henry David Thoreau had a response that is even more to the point today than when he wrote it in "Walden" in 1854: "We need the tonic of wildness.... We can never have enough of nature." Passage of the Boxer bill would be a good tonic for California.

[illegible]

October 17, 2003

Tina Andolina, 530-902-1649
Josh Buswell-Charkow, 707-442-8992
Pamela Flick, 916-203-6927

SACRAMENTO - The California Wild Heritage Campaign applauded Congressman Mike Thompson (D-Napa) for his introduction yesterday of the Northern California Wild Heritage Wilderness and Wild Rivers Act of 2003, H.R. 3327 - landmark legislation representing a broad array of wild lands and rivers from the central Sierra Nevada to the Oregon border.

More than 60% of California's drinking water comes from the state's wild lands and free-flowing rivers. According to studies, however, nearly 700,000 acres of California's unprotected wilderness - an area nearly the size of Yosemite National Park - have been lost over the last 20 years.

"The diverse rivers in Congressman Thompson's bill offer many great destinations for anglers," stated Michael MacWilliams, an avid fly fisherman and Board Member of the Northern California Council Federation of Fly Fishers. "Permanently protecting the Salmon Restoration Areas, roadless areas and pristine streams of Northern California, including many key watersheds necessary for salmon recovery, is essential for safeguarding areas vital for healthy fisheries and sensitive species."

Support has been continually building for permanent protection of California's last wild lands and rivers. Currently, more than 3,000 businesses, scientists and civic leaders, nearly 200 elected officials, several state constitutional officers, and the California State Senate & Assembly support designating more Wilderness and Wild & Scenic Rivers.

"The time has come for us to preserve our state's last wild lands and rivers, before it's too late," stated Merita Callaway, a Calaveras County Supervisor. "These public lands and waterways are part of the history and culture of California, and should be protected for future generations to enjoy, just as we enjoy them today. Horse-back riders, campers, hikers, whitewater enthusiasts, and many others seek the recreational opportunities and solitude that these pristine lands and rivers provide."

Studies have shown significant economic benefits for communities near a protected Wilderness or Wild and Scenic River. According to a 2002 regional economic study conducted in the Eastern Sierra, wild lands support more than 2,800 jobs and contribute between \$125 million and \$171 million in local revenues.

Congresswoman Hilda Solis (D-El Monte) also introduced companion Southern California Wilderness and Wild Rivers legislation (H.R. 3325) in the U.S. House of Representatives yesterday. When combined, these two House bills mirror Senator Barbara Boxer's statewide California Wild Heritage Act of 2003, which was introduced on August 1.

On March 27, Congressman Thompson introduced H.R. 1501, the Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act of 2003, which includes more than 300,000 acres of wild lands and 21 river miles in his coastal First Congressional District. Senator Boxer introduced a companion bill, S. 738, in the Senate the same day.

Following are some of the outstanding wild places that will be protected in this landmark legislation:

- The proposed **Siskiyou Wilderness Additions** are home to the second greatest conifer (cone-bearing trees) diversity in the world, and provide habitat to numerous threatened and endangered species, including Chinook and coho salmon, Northern spotted owl, and the extremely rare wolverine.
- The **King Range** is home to "The Lost Coast" - the longest stretch of undeveloped coastline in the contiguous United States.
- Just 10 minutes from Interstate 5, the proposed **Sacramento River National Conservation Area** is an easily accessible, low-elevation landscape boasting now-rare oak woodlands and 25 miles of some of California's last intact riparian habitat.
- The proposed **Feather Falls Wilderness** in the Plumas National Forest contains the sixth highest waterfall in the United States, as well as the National Scenic Trail that attracts thousands of visitors from all over the world. Feather Falls and nearby Bald Rock Dome are sacred to local Native Americans.
- **Duncan Canyon** is one of the last remaining examples of untouched, old-growth forest in the Sierra Nevada, containing one of the two largest groves in the Tahoe National Forest.
- Less than two hours northwest of Sacramento is **Cache Creek** - an area with outstanding wildlife viewing opportunities and an extremely popular whitewater boating run, especially since it is one of the closest whitewater streams to both Sacramento and the Bay Area. This area also offers an extensive trail system that is easily accessed from major roads.
- The **North Fork Mokelumne River** has an unusually high quantity and quality of American Indian archaeological sites, showing continual habitation of the river corridor for more than 2,500 years, including seasonal camps, many grinding rocks, village sites, and more.

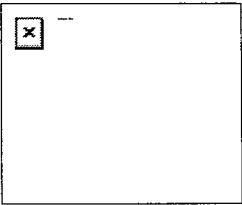
The California Wild Heritage Campaign is a statewide coalition of nearly 400 member groups that includes The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, California Wilderness Coalition, Friends of the River, League to Save Lake Tahoe, Republicans for Environmental Protection, National Hispanic Environmental Council, American Whitewater, and the Northern California Council Federation of Fly Fishers.

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January 8, 2004

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URL: http://www.californiawild.org/Press/2004_08_01_NHEC_PressRelease.html

National Hispanic Environmental Council Launches Statewide Campaign For Southland Wilderness and Wild Rivers Bill

Group Cheers Rep. Hilda Solis, First Latina Wilderness Champion in Congress

Duarte, CA—Framed by the majestic backdrop of the San Gabriel Mountains, the National Hispanic Environmental Council (NHEC) today endorsed and pledged strong, active support of the Southern California Wild Heritage Wilderness and Wild Rivers Act, sponsored by Rep. Hilda Solis (D-32nd, El Monte). This landmark legislation would give permanent wilderness protection to a broad array of nearly 1.7 million acres of public wild lands and more than 300 miles of rivers from the central Sierra Nevada to the Mexican border.

Speaking to a crowd of local elected officials, Hispanic community leaders and other supporters, Congresswoman Solis highlighted the importance of the bill. "One of the things most valued in the Latino community is family," Solis said. "And the Latino community understands how the environment is linked to the health of our families and children, and that protecting their health requires protecting and preserving our natural environment. So we're starting the new year with a strong statement favoring protection of one of our most precious environmental resources – our wilderness lands and free-flowing rivers."

More than 60% of California's drinking water comes from our publicly owned lands and rivers. According to recent studies, nearly 700,000 acres of California's unprotected wilderness – an area nearly the size of Yosemite National Park – have been lost in just the past 20 years.

Ed Navarro, board member of NHEC, proclaimed, "California Latinos are committed to protecting our environment and natural heritage. Like all Americans, we recognize our obligation to serve as good stewards of the environment. This legislation by Congresswoman Solis will keep these special places unspoiled for all Californians."

The National Hispanic Environmental Council is a national non-profit organization founded in 1995 to educate, unite, and engage the Latino community on environmental and sustainable development issues, to encourage Hispanics and other minorities to actively work to preserve and protect our environment and to provide a national voice for Hispanics before federal and other environmental decision-makers. Navarro said his group "will be reaching out to the Latino community across the state to ensure that the wilderness treasures we enjoy in our lifetime are protected in the same natural state that our ancestors enjoyed. We will be contacting Latino business owners, community leaders, churches, and unions to promote Solis' legislation as well as a statewide wilderness bill introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA)."

Solis also pointed out that since all of the lands designated in her bill are already public lands, "giving them wilderness protection status costs us nothing. But the cost of not protecting our wilderness heritage is enormous. These are the places where families can share time together, and we know that safeguarding our water, air and wilderness is not just good for our health, it's also good for our economy, creating local recreational and tourism jobs by the thousands."

Support for permanent protection of California's last wild lands and rivers continues to build, and currently includes more than 3,000 businesses, hundreds of scientists and bi-partisan support of nearly 200 elected officials. In addition, the California State Senate & the Assembly, Attorney General Bill Lockyer, State Treasurer Phil Angelides and Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante support additional wilderness and wild river designation.

Following are some of the outstanding local wild places to be protected in this landmark legislation:

- The Santa Clarita Canyons feature a variety of habitats, including coastal live oak woodlands and low-elevation meadows. The area is home to 20 federally endangered species, as well as housing a living history extending back 1,500 years. Contrary to popular belief, Placerita Canyon was the site of California's first Gold discovery by Juan Francisco Lopez in 1842, six years prior to the Sutter Mill discovery.
- Portions of the proposed Chumash Wilderness Additions are targeted for oil and gas exploration, as well as being threatened by illegal off-road vehicle use, making it one of the most threatened areas in the state. Protection of these areas would provide a vital link to safe corridors for elk to migrate from the Windwolves Tule Elk conservation area through the Bittercreek Wildlife Refuge to Carizzo Plain National Monument, encompassing an elevation and ecosystem range from 600 feet up to 7,495 feet.
- The White Mountains are America's largest and highest desert mountain range, and contain the second largest unprotected Roadless Area in the lower 48 states and are home to the world's oldest living trees – the nearly 5,000 year old bristlecone pines.
- Deep Creek is a California state wild trout stream, and is a world-class fly-fishing destination. It also has historical significance as a major entry point from the Mojave Desert into the San Bernardino Mountains for the Vanyume Serrano Indians.
- The proposed Eagle Peak Wilderness protects the entire upper watershed of the proposed Wild & Scenic San Diego River, including the headwaters of the newly proposed San Diego River Park. This is one of the most remote areas in Southern California, and is vital for protecting water quality for San Diego.
- The Owens River Headwaters Additions to Ansel Adams Wilderness includes the upper reaches of the Eastern Sierra's most important river system and one of America's finest and most popular blue ribbon trout fisheries. The area contains exceptionally diverse and unique habitats, including the largest subalpine meadow in the Eastern Sierra and the region's largest old growth red fir forest, with trees up to eight feet in diameter.
- The Avawatz Mountains are a spring-watered stronghold for desert bighorn sheep, and are enjoyed by rock-climbers, hikers, and equestrians seeking solitude in the California desert.
- Described as a miniature Kings Canyon, and one of the most isolated, longest and wildest rivers remaining in Southern California, Piru Creek provides a core watershed for Ventura and Los Angeles counties. This area is home to scenic steep canyon terrain with deep-water pools excellent for fishing, and offers opportunities for kayaking, hiking, camping, and recreational gold panning.

For more information on these and other wild lands and rivers that will be protected by bill, please visit www.californiawild.org. The California Wild Heritage Campaign (CWHC) is a statewide coalition of more than 400 member groups that includes The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, California Wilderness Coalition, Friends of the River, Southern California Watershed Alliance, Republicans for Environmental Protection, Adventure 16, Inc., National Hispanic Environmental Council, American Whitewater, and the California Trout.

Downloadable photographs are available at www.californiawild.org/Press/Photos.html.

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